B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 250— BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1925 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
244, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
24th Oct.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926. 2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th ,,	RANPURA		16,585
1st May.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 72, „ 62, & „ 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
„ „ „ Marseilles „ 50, „ „ 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHAZINDA*	5,306
18th ,,	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th ,,	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo, Australia
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia
24th ,,	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan, Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Oct.	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi
24th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
26th ,,	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
28th ,,	KHANDALLA	MERKARA-Karachi
28th ,,	BANDRA	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Toyooka Maru.	S. Tsuji.	7098	20th Oct.	31st Oct.
Tottori Maru.	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Hataki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	200	148	106
Hongkong	475	320	215	145
Shanghai	530	555	240	160
Kobe	600	402	268	178

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 2272 Telegrams YUSEN

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Seniarang, Diember, Pekalongan, Modan, Djocia, Pontianak, Bandjermasin, Kota Radja, Solo, Sourabaya, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Palembang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Padang, Weltervredon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore
Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

FRIENDSHIP is the GIFT
of the Gods and the Most Precious Boon to Man.
If you require to have a true but unfailing friend, we should like to recommend our world-renowned
ATANK NIGRAH PILLS
in reality, they are a boon to suffering humanity.
They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag. Indigestion Constipation, etc.
Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills
For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT
"SWASTIKA" Brand
IS THE
FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA
This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.
For Government Tests and other particulars :—
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying ever the question "How to provide my family after my death" is 'INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to:—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W HILL Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like sound cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give a trial.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops. Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.
Brand tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

PROFESSIONAL MEN?
Have you provided against total and Permanent disablement either by accident or disease
DO IT
We will tell you
HOW
Apply :—
The Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ld.
50/52, Churchgate St., : : : : : BOMBAY.
AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our harges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—PROBATIONERS and fully Qualified NURSES. Apply personally, HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital, New Charni Road, Between 5 to 7 p.m.
A R1999

WANTED—A CLERK for General Office and Godown work. Salary Rs. 40/- Apply with particulars to Box No. 1039 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2029.

WANTED—A Hindu English and GUJARATI ACCOUNTANT with 3 years' practical experience on about Rs. 60/- with annual promotions for Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata, Ghatkopar. See NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL with fully detailed application between 1 and 3 p.m. at Mahabir Building, Homji Street, Town Hall Garden.
A R2030

WANTED—An expert CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for a Mill in C. P. having long experience, able to control labour, overhaul machinery and give good production. Only those possessing the above qualifications need apply before 31st instant with testimonials and salary required to Box No. 1023, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2005

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Bright and Airy Offices of different dimensions in Phoenix Building, Pallard Estate. Rent from Rupees Fifty per month. Apply PROPRIETOR on the premises.
C R2022

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—For any community, airy and well ventilated FLATS of summit Building, situated on Tardeo, Forjett Street with Electric fittings. Rent Rs. 70-80-90 and Rs. 100 p.m. Motor Garages. Rent Rs. 25. Write or see personally. RUTTONSEY POONJA, No. 41-45, D'Souza Street, Vadgady, Mandvi, Bombay.
C R1952

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Very fertile and healthy village of Umber, Talooka Chawrashi in Surat District, only two miles from Sachin Rly. Station and close to the sea. Best opportunity for the safest and lucrative investment. For further particulars apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
G R1850

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

MADHAVASHRAM

'Phone 4:484.

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MANUSCRIPT 'MIRAT-E-MOHOMEDI', History of Gujarat in Urdu, published recently. Sanctioned by Bombay Government to all Educational Institutions of the Presidency. Pages 288, Price Rs. 2-8-0. Apply G. A. SHAIKH, Principal, V. J. Madresa, Porbander.
L R1964

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

CANADA BUILDING,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986.

FOR SALE—Excellent Brown Chrome Leather Officers' Marching BOOTS with Rubber Heels, all sizes, Rs. 10: Brown Brogue Shoes, Rubber Heels, Rs. 10: Superior White Canvas Tennis Shoes, Rubber Heels, Rs. 6: Brown Canvas Holdalls, 6 by 3 feet, Rs. 15: Brown Canvas Soiled Linen Bags, 3ft. by 1½ft., with lock, Rs. 6. Apply G. I. EQUIPMENT DEPOT, Mhow.
T R2018

PROFESSION.

SAFE and SURE CURE for LEUCODERMA, PATCHES, etc., in four weeks. Particulars FREE under cover. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, CALCUTTA.
P R1989

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1318 of 1925.

MR. N. H. MOOS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GOVINDAS CHABILDAS a firm. Defendants.

COUNTERCLAIM.
GOVINDAS CHABILDAS. Plaintiff to Counterclaim
vs.
PURSHOTAM LUDHA and Anr. Defendants to Counterclaim

To
1. Purshotam Ludha.
2. Gordhandas Ravji.

TAKE NOTICE that if you do not enter an appearance to the Counterclaim made by Govindas Chabildas the defendant abovenamed for Rs. 14,560-7-6 as per particulars annexed to the Written Statement and Counterclaim of the defendant abovenamed within 8 days from the date of this publication, you will be liable to have a decree passed against you in your absence.

Dated this 21st day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., Attorneys for the Defendant and Plaintiff to the Counterclaim.
C24321

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (Estate and effects) of PARSHOTTAM MAKAN KHARWA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Tile Turner, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased

MOHAN PARSHOTTAM, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 13th day of October, 1925.

Messrs. AMIN & DESAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
24322.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA LTD.
(In Liquidation).
DECLARATION OF 2ND DIVIDEND TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a SECOND DIVIDEND of one anna in the rupee has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 16th November, 1925.

Claim forms are in course of preparation and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted.

The Forms should be completed in accordance with the instructions contained therein, and returned to the Liquidators at the address given in the Form.

Owing to the great number of Creditors it is intended to deal with the larger claims first, and there will be slight delay in dealing with claims whereon the dividend is less than Rs. 25.

C. E. WALKER,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.

8, Council House Street,
Calcutta, 19th October, 1925.
C24329

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE MOTOR AND ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Company will be held on the 1st day of December, 1925, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Office of the undersigned at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, for the purpose of receiving the Liquidators' Statement and their report thereon, showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the Property of the Company disposed of, and hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators, discharging the Liquidators from their office and also of determining by an extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the books of accounts, vouchers and documents of the Company and of the Liquidators thereof and the Cash Balance (if any) in the hands of the Liquidators shall be disposed of.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Liquidators.
Bombay dated 21st day of October, 1925.
C24319

NOTIFICATION.

IT IS NOTIFIED for general information that a FANCY FAIR will be held on the Waranasi Bai Sarai Grounds from 31-10-1925 to 14-11-1925 on the happy occasion of the 36th Birthday of His Highness Maharaj-Dhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Tukoji Rao Holkar Bahadur.

It is expected that merchants dealing in Fancy and costly goods specially in cloth, jewellery, utensils, etc., will take this opportunity of presenting their goods to the public at Indore on the above occasion.

In addition to the Special Police and Fire Brigade Bandobasta which will be maintained to safeguard the property of the merchants at the fair. Facilities regarding Customs Duty and Electric Lights, etc., will be given. Special plots will be reserved for electric-wheels, See-Saws, Cinema, Circus and Theatrical Companies, etc.

Horses and cattle will not be accommodated on account of scarcity of rains.

Prizes in the shape of gold, silver and bronze Medals and Certificates will be awarded to various classes of goods at the Fair.

Persons desirous of bringing in their goods for the Fair are requested to apply to the undersigned, at least 15 days in advance for accommodation, etc., and should come over and occupy stalls 5 days in advance of the Fair.

(Sd.) GULAM MOHAMMAD
DILER JANG BAHADUR.
Special Officer.
I/C Birthday Fancy Fair.

Sivigann Main Road,
Bungalow No. 70,
Dated 7th September, 1925.
C24038

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS

FIRECLAY

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
ETC., ETC.

ALL AVAILABLE for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

C. MACDONALD & Co.
AGENTS.
LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road; Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RAILWAY BOARD have one vacancy in the cadre of Assistant Coal Superintendents, Grade II, and they invite applications for appointment to this Grade. Applicant, who should be about 25 years of age, must hold a Colliery Manager's Certificate and be of good physique. Experience with Electric Coal-Cutters and modern Mining Machinery essential. He will be on probation for two years.

The pay of the post is Rs. 700—50—900 per mensem.

Application will be received up to the 2nd November, 1925, in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

C. S. WHITWORTH,
Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.
Calcutta,
The 14th October, 1925.
24301

AUCTION SALES.

J. S MODY & CO.

20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPARTIES SITUATE AT DORDI MOHOLLA AND TAROTA IN NAVSARI IN GAEKWAR STATE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 3486 of 1922.

Dorabji Burjorji Masani ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Ardeshir Burjorji Masani and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Ardeshir Burjorji Masani the Executor of the last Will and Testament of Burjorji Cowasji Masani, deceased late of Navsari Parsi Inhabitant and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent Decree, dated the 30th day of January 1925, in the abovementioned suit, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the properties situate at Navsari and belonging to the estate of the said Burjorji Cowasji Masani on Sunday the 1st day of November, 1925 at the hours of 4 and 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively on the respective premises.

LOT NO. 1.

ON SUNDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1925, AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

All that piece of land, situate at Dordi Moholla in Navsari in Gaekwar State bearing Tika No. 13/3, Survey No. 80, admeasuring 144 square yards together with a building standing thereon, all which premises are more particularly referred to in Sanad No. 3685 granted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Baroda State.

LOT NO. 2.

ON SUNDAY, 1ST NOVEMBER, 1925, AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Tarota in Navsari in Gaekwar State bearing Tika No. 14-3, Survey No. 64, admeasuring 75 square yards or thereabouts together with a building standing thereon and also one shop adjoining thereto all which premises are more particularly referred to in Sanad No. 984 granted by the Survey and Settlement Commissioner of Baroda State and are bounded on the East by the properties of Avabai Muncherji Antia and Sorabji Palonji Bamji, on the West by the property of Framji Cowasji Masani, on the South by the Main Road and on the South by Tatarawad.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE GAZETTE.
TIME, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME!
FOR DEEPAVALI HOLIDAYS!!
GRAND CHANGE!!

FORTUNE & FOOLS

Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road
TIME 5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.
See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

TO-MORROW 9-30 P. M.
TO-MORROW 9-30 P. M.
Baliwala Theatre
LAST CONCERT
LAST CONCERT
BY
Miss GOHARJAN
Miss GOHARJAN
Miss GOHARJAN
OF CALCUTTA

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
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NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
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For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE WEATHER.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Summary of observations during 24 hours, ending at 8 a. m. of 22nd Oct 1925

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr at 8 a.m. (inches)	29 976
Above normal	0.84
Temperature of Air at 8 a. m.	84 5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer at 8 a.m.	77.1 „
Relative humidity of Air at 8 a.m.	77 %
Extent of cloudy sky at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) —	0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	92 2 „
Above normal	3.9
Minimum temperature of Air —	80.6 „
Above normal .. .. —	4.0
Direction of Wind at 8 a. m.	E.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours .. .. —	128 miles

Weather remarks:—Distant Lightning was observed.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Soundings ft	in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Soundings ft
	Oct					Oct.			
Fr.	23	13	47	26	8	23	3	19	18 5
		22	11	26	6		15	55	17 7
Sat.	24	11	14	28	4	24	9	10	16 7
		23	39	27	9		21	32	16 8
Sun.	25	3	54	28	9	25	13	23	16 3
		15	14	28	8				15 3
M.	26	6	22	24	4	26	0	54	19 6
		18	45	24	7		14	8	
Tu.	27	7	40	26	7	27	0	54	18 8
		20	8	5	6		14	8	18 6
W.	28	8	32	17	3	28	2	8	18 5
		21	10	26	8		14	56	17 4
Th.	29	9	29	27	7	29	3	6	18 2
		22	1	27	9		15	38	16 4

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 22nd October 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Delhi and in defect generally elsewhere. Day temperature was almost as usual; night temperature was considerably above normal in the west of the province.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Vapour in air is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect locally elsewhere. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind and locally in defect in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in west Rajputana; the minimum was higher than usual in Sind and lower at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Rajkot and in defect generally elsewhere. Day temperature was above normal except at Dwarka; night temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the northwestern districts the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the west of the province and the minimum at Sangor only.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over the central parts of the division and clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal and attained at Bombay a Maximum value of 92 degrees .2 and a minimum value of 80 degrees .6, both being 4 degrees above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar has had 0.13" of rain and Poona 0.12". Skies are moderately clouded over the region of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual in the Bombay Deccan. Temperature was above normal in the north of the division and almost as usual elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Bangalore 0.14", Madras 2.87" and Coimbatore 0.24".

Forecast.—No marked change is expected to occur during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 21st October 1925 issued from Simla.

A few falls of rain are reported from northeast and Central India and south Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Sibsagar half an inch; Saugor Island three-quarters; Jalpaiguri one; Seoni a half; Pendra three-quarters; Negapatam a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 22ND OF OCT. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	—	1.01	1.41	—0.40	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	—	2.40	5.0	—2.6	7.20
Rawalpindi	—	25.6	22.91	+2.73	34.72
Lahore	—	15.92	15.07	+0.85	18.62
Hissar	—	11.23	11.63	—0.40	14.47
Ambala	—	31.34	23.9	+7.39	30.46
Delhi	—	15.09	22.96	—3.87	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	—	29.85	24.33	+5.52	28.96
Mainpuri	—	29.1	23.82	+5.22	27.97
Jhansi	—	29.90	33.76	—3.86	36.17
Cawnpore	—	41.66	33.14	+8.42	35.92
Allahabad	—	59.10	55.80	+3.30	38.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	—	4.17	2.30	+1 87	3.56
Karachi	—	3.20	5.20	—2.00	7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	—	6.48	9.70	—3.22	14.76
Ajmer	—	8.60	18.5	—9.9	20.05
Jaipur	—	11.05	21.89	—10.24	24.21
Kotah	—	20.9	26.1	—5.20	26.20
Mount Abu	—	57.02	58.14	—2.12	90.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	—	2.30	13.6	—11.6	14.36
Dwarka	—	8.70	12.72	—3.99	13.52
Veraval	—	16.76	17.72	—0.96	18.30
Rajkot	—	9.18	26.18	—16.00	26.29
Bhavnagar Para	—	14.33	20.04	—5.71	21.20
Gujarat—					
Surat	—	24.5	39.69	—15.0	40.97
Ahmedabad	—	21.8	27.74	—5.84	28.58
Deesa	—	13.04	23.56	—10.65	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch	—	23.28	27.50	—4.22	29.14
Indore	—	17.00	30.25	—13.25	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	—	57.62	50.83	+6.64	55.11
Saugor	—	47.58	41 81	+5 59	44.96
Hoshangabad	—	37.84	46.84	—8.00	48.82
Khandwa	—	14.75	37.2	—1.69	29.05
Akola	—	16.98	29 2	—8.27	31.30
Amraoti	—	32.30	29.01	—7 21	35.06
Nagpur	—	51.76	44.21	+9.04	43.87
Chanda	—	38.51	47.26	—8.74	51.96
Raipur	—	57.9	46.04	+11.90	50.88
Konkan—Bombay	—	47.69	38.58	—20.89	70.02
Ratnagiri	—	69.0	93.69	—24.68	89.96
Mormugao	—	77.06	88 03	—11.03	94.86
Karwar	—	116.0	114.9	+2.04	120.42
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	—	42.69	19 81	—7.20	22.26
Ahmednagar	0.13	16.10	18.50	—2.46	22.30
Poona	0.12	17.56	25.8	—8.3	27.11
Sholapur	—	22.68	24.50	—1.97	26.45
Bijapur	—	14.96	16.69	—1.76	20.90
Belgaum	—	40.14	42.34	—1.85	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	—	22.92	24.26	—1134	27.61
Nizamabad (Indur	—	29.07	36.47	—7.40	40.02
Hyderabad	—	28.09	26.83	+1.86	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	—	127.05	112.40	+1465	126.68
Calicut	—	100.1	95.38	+4.72	117.16
Cochin	—	77.87	82.62	—4.76	114.61
Trivandrum	—	33.78	36.12	—2.04	64.61
Ceylon—Colombo	1.87	46.61	28.57	+17.24	64.10
Madras (excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam	—	33.18	29.61	+3.57	41.54
Bellary	—	11.19	14.10	—3.09	20.41
Cuddapah	—	23.60	22.57	+1.03	34.28
Madras	2.87	24.92	22.40	—0.24	60.74
Bangalore	0.14	14.31	24.18	—6.69	36.37
Coimbatore	0.24	8.34	10.24	—1.90	22.26
Trichinopoly	—	16.59	16.91	+0.34	23.15
Negapatam	0.06	8.37	15.52	—7.15	54.98

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40, Broadway, MADRAS.

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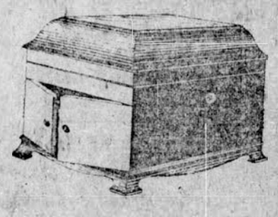

Mahogany Oak or Walnut polished Cabinet World-renowned "THORENS SWISS MAKE" all steel nickel plated Double spring motor, most reliable and perfect motor in the world. Full Swing nickel plated Tone-arm. Imperial Soundbox. Allwood floating Horn.

MODEL NO. 104, Rs. 100.

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Sole Importers and Distributors,

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY,

520-22, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1-6 13-32 7-16.
Bank's buying T.T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 805.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D A. Frcs. 865.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D D Frcs. 850.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112½
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84-5/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 109.35.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.10.
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00.
London—Rome Liras 121.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady—dull.

London, Oct. 20.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-11½ steady.
Bar Silver Spot 33 quiet.

London, Oct. 21.

Prague 6343.
Berlin Cheques on London 47½.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 33.
Closing Tone of Silver:—32 13/16.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent. Quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3½.
Interest 7 days' market loans 3 1/8.
Discount, Bank of England. Rate 4½t. 1925.
Bars sold since October 884,000.
Sovereigns for Export to India £2,000.
Sovereigns for Export to Canada £100,000.
Sovereigns for Export to Holland £5,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 4 m/s	1/6 7/16.
Fcs. Demand	805
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	215½
Japan	112½
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm 18.09.
Christiania 23.48.
Amsterdam 12.04.
Switzerland 25.13.

London, Oct. 21.

Exchange on London in Paris 109.55.
Exchange on London in Germany 20.33 7/8.
Exchange on London in Italy 121.30.

New York, Oct. 21.

Demand Bills 48400.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-1-8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 2-1/2 to 3 per cent.
6 months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Slightly steadier.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent

DISCOUNTS.

London, October 21.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3⅜.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4⅛.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 3/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Sovereign Ready 13-4-9.
Sovereign Forward 13-4-9
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-2-9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-3-3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 74 3-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-1-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-14-0.

London, Oct. 21.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 33.
Silver forward d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Ready firm.—Forward steady. Small business. India bought.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67-12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95-12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-7.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103-9.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 104-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-0.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of Market:—Quiet, little doing.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustan iNative Merchants Association).

Bombay, Oct. 22.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi.				
Textile	Per lb.	1	1	0
Century	„	1	0	0
Jacob	„	1	0	0
E. D. Sassoon	„	1	0	0
Elphinstone	„	1	0	0
Bombay Cotton	„	0	15	0
Jamshed	„	0	15	0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—				
Standard	Per lb.	1	3	9
Century	„	1	3	9
Hindustan	„	1	4	9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1	5	0
Phoenix	„	1	3	9
Pabaney (Bloolmala)	„	1	3	9
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1	3	0
Kaliamardan	„	1	4	0
Daud Sahib	„	1	3	0
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—				
Michael Mill	Per lb.	1	4	3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1	4	3
David Mill	„	1	3	9
Apollo	per lb.	1	3	9
E. D. Sassoon	„	1	2	6
Long Cloth x Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	„	1	3	6
Swan Finlay	„	1	3	6
Gold Mohur	„	1	2	2
Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1	3	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1	4	0
Century (Bugle)	„	1	2	8
Apollo (Pyala)	„	1	2	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	1	2	6
Sakuntala	„	1	2	6
Sundari Brand	„	1	2	6
Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.				
Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1	6	0
Jacob E. D.	„	1	3	3
Century	„	1	5	6
Dhooties 10 Yards.				
Spring (Balance)	„	1	5	0
Century	„	1	4	6
Jecob E. D.	„	1	2	3
1386 Tata	„	3	11	0
Check Grey Drill x lb. 5				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5	8	0
Jamshed	„	5	8	0
Century	„	5	8	0
Pearl Pebaney £5	„	5	10	0
Hindustan No. 902.	„	5	12	0
Bleached Check:				
Kesturchand Mill	„	6	10	0
Bombay United	„	6	6	0
Black Check.				
5800 Sholapur	„	14	6	0
Textile Mill £3½	„	5	6	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pebaney	„	0	0	0
Hindustan	„	10	2	0
E. D. Rachael	„	0	0	0
Salita:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	2	6
Textile	„	1	2	6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1	2	6
Stripped Sadis Yards 12.				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	0	0	0
777 Crescent	„	2	15	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	7	0
Great	„	1	6	0
Phoenix	„	1	6	0
Kohinoor	„	1	6	0
Chadar, Kori Calender.—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	1	3	6
David	„	1	3	0

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87 1/8 + 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 + 1/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 7/16 + 3/16.
Conversion Loan £76¼ — 5/8.
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102¼ + 1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105 unchanged.
Consols 2½ per cent £ 55 3/8 + 3/8.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. (Sterling Loan) 67⅞ + 1/8.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 5/8 + 1/8.

To Escape NIGHT CHILLS YOU MUST TAKE PEPS

SUDDEN colds and chills and deadly lung troubles like pleurisy and pneumonia are always lurking in the night air; therefore never venture far without Peps.

Peps have an invigorating, antiseptic and fortifying action on the whole breathing system. As the tablet dissolves in the mouth, it gives off potent volatile fumes, instantly bathing the throat, chest and lungs with a powerful curative and germicidal influence. In this swift direct way, Peps remove germ mischief in the throat or breathing passages; they dispel soreness, inflammation and irritation, and end coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, influenza, bronchial asthma, etc.

Peps are an invaluable medicine in all climates, but especially so where great extremes of night and day temperature and dangerous infections from the air, threaten danger to the lungs. Be sure and get a bottle of PEPS to-day!

Re. One per bottle of medicine vendors everywhere or direct from agents: Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet & Co. Ltd., Calcutta; Kemp & Co. Ltd., Bombay; Dadha & Co., Madras; E. M. Shahani & Co., Karachi; The Apothecaries Co. Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon; or E. M. de Souza & Co., Rangoon, Burma, etc. I.P. 210

PEPS DEFEND THE THROAT & LUNGS.

NEARING FEVER POINT

In a hot tropical climate it is essential to keep the blood cool and the nerves steady to combat against the prevelant tendency to feverishness. The ill effects of hot weather, impoverishing the blood give rise to Uric Acid and similar ailments, which can only be successfully remedied by the use of "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

"KUTNOW'S" Powder is a pleasant and delightful revitaliser for the alimentary system, it banishes Headache and Lassitude immediately, and feverishness gives place to a feeling of rejuvenation and renewed health. You cannot keep fit without "KUTNOW'S" in a hot climate.

KUTNOW'S POWDER

THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

Get a bottle to-day from all Stores and Bazaars.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency:

FRAMJEE & SONS,

14/16, Green Street,

FORT ..... BOMBAY.

Release! for the PRISONERS of PAIN

The agonies of Rheumatism, the tortures of Neuralgia, the stabbing pains of Backache, the horror of Gout, the achings of Sprains and Strains are so many prison bars shutting the sufferers from light and life. The key to freedom lies in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

It is the World's Best Remedy for these ills because it has attained world-wide success for forty-years in the cure of all Aches and Pains. Thousands of grateful users have testified to its efficacy.

Always keep a bottle handy. — It is sold everywhere.

(U.L.—25)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

October, 22.

A further drop of 13 to 24 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market declined on some hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 2 to 4 points lower.

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 21st instant (10-65 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs McFadden and Brothers:—

"General weather unfavourable, too wet for picking. Picking about 75 per cent. completed."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordan and Co., cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Pending Bureau Report caution is advisable; but think that prices are too high considering adequate supplies."

In sympathy with a moderate decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 410½ i.e. about Rs. 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. The market was dull and the prices moved within half a rupee. Bazar operators were moderate buyers whilst Commission Houses were sellers, and the market closed at Rs. 411/-. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 411/- and closed at the same rate. Commission Houses and Bazar operators were moderate sellers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 389/- and fluctuating within a rupee closed at the same rate. Exporters were moderate sellers. Whilst March opened at Rs. 391½ and adanced to Rs. 393 on buying by exporters, Commission Houses and Bazar operators, and closed at Rs. 392½. F. G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 344 and Rs. 345½, respectively. Our market for ready cotton remained dull and the inquiry was limited.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May 411.
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan. 343½.
Fully Good Bengal March 345.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 389.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 392½.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Description.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	378	368

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Fully Good Broach April/May 411.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 344.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 389.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	390	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370	363
Bengal F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	370	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Punjab Americans M. G.	440/50	445
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400	428
Navpur Fine M.G.	400	428
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	418
Pulgaon Fine M.G	390	418
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	375/80	403
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	403
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	435
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthit Fine M.G.	.....	388
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	380
Dharwar S. G.	430	.....
Coompta M.G.	400/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M. G.	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460	.....

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September, Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	433	1,892	2,454
Central India	144	6,549	233
Barsi and Nagar	..	1,105	2,168
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	197	205
Berar	249	3,891	3,467
Central Provinces	12	1,925	1,554
Total Oomras	838	15,529	10,141
Others	11	4,213	1,298
N.-W. Provinces	1,836	6,203	21
Rajputana	238	1,380	111
Sind-Punjab	467	3,579	4,821
Broach	..	1	704
Coompta & Dharwar	124	11,037	3,628
Westerns-Northerns	..	4,983	2,053
Coconanada	..	1,406	706
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	5,681	3,563
Persian	64	700	912
American	..	138	..
Egyptian and African	1,710	18,235	10,561
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	1737
Total	6283	73195	40575

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 13th Oct. Yesterday	This year.	Last year
Europe	2,011	47,302	14,870
Japan & China	1169	35,838	86,145
Coast Ports	275	1,985	2,949
Upcountry by Rail	..	874	2,529
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	5,938	4,138
Total	3,454	91,737	1,10631

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	100
Mid Americans Spot Universal Standard (good inquiry)	11.43
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis	23.60
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	20.76
Mar.	21.04
May	21.17
New York Noon Call Jan.	20.80
Mar.	21.08
May	21.20
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	20.78
Mar.	20.74

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Months.	To-day's Price.
October	11.24 — .02
November	11.08 — .02
December	11.16 + .01
January	11.17 + .01
March	11.22 — .01
May	11.29 — .01
October	11.09 — .01

EGYPTIANS.

January	19.70 + .15
	London, Oct. 20.
Exchange Belgium	106-23
Exchange Athens	363.00
Cuban Sugar 10 Oct. Sellers.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Months.	To-day's Price.
October	11.24 — .02
November	11.08 — .02
December	11.12 — .03
January	11.13 — .03
February	11.14 — .03
March	11.20 — .03
April	11.21 — .03
May	11.26 — .04
June	11.22 — .03
July	11.23 — .03
August	11.17 — .03
September	11.12 — .03
October	11.07 — .03

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Months.	To-day's Price.
October	21.72 — .03
November	20.37 — .03
December	11,12 — .03
January	19.52 — .03
February	19.53 — .02
March	19.54 — .01
April	19.47 — .03
May	19.42 — .08
June	19.37 — .08
July	19.37 — .08
August	19.32 — .08
September	19.22 — .08

COTTON. ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 21.

Scinde Good	8.65
Scinde Fully Good	9.10
Scinde Fine	9.45
Bengal Good	8.75
Bengal Fully Good	9.15
Bengal Fine	9.55
Oomra Good	9.45
Oomra Fully Good	9.85
Oomra Fine	10.25
Broach Good	9.80
Broach Fully Good	10.20
Broach Fine	10.60

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Oct. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 51000
Day's Exports to Continent 19000
Figures at New York Jan. 20.70 — .20
Mar. 21.00 — .20
May 21.08 — .24
July 20.68 — .22
Spot Cotton at New York 22.00 — .15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 20.97 — .16
Futures at New Orleans Jan 20.74 — .17
Mar. 20.69 — .19
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 18 15/16.
Demand Bills 48400.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 71¼.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Oct. 21.

To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York Jan.	20.70 — .20
Mar.	21.00 — .20
May	21.08 — .24
July	20.68 — .22
Liverpool, Oct.	21.

To-day's Prices.

Cotton Delivery Liverpool	Mid. Uplands	G. O. C.
Oct.	11.24 — .02	
Jan.	11.13 — .03	
Mar.	11.20 — .03	
May	11.26 — .04	

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov/Dec. nearest value 13/3
Jan/Mar. sellers 13/7 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan./Mar. sellers 13/10.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan/Mar sellers 13/10 3/4
Tone:—Dull—nothing doing.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 21.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. January/February sellers 49/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. January/February sellers 51.

Tone.—Firm dearer—better trade.

Australian December/January sellers. 51/6.

Choice White Karachi October/November nominal 53.

SEEDS.

London, Oct. 21.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata)—Very quiet practically no trading.

October/November sellers £18 1/2.
January/February sellers £18.

Cottonseed Bombay November/December sellers £8.

Castorseed Bombay October/November sellers £19 3/4.

Tone.—Quiet offered cheaper.

Linseed Bombay October/November nominal £21 2/4.

Rapeseed Feerozepore, Usual Bold, per ton October/November nominal £20 1/8.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton October/November sellers £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton October/November nominal £20 3/8.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton October/November nominal £19 7/8.

Yellow Cawnpore October/November £23 1/4.

LINSEED.

London, October 21.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20¾ O/N Sellers.

Calcutta Pure Basis Bags.

Linseed £20-12-6 O/N Buyers. A/M. Sellers.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 38-1½ N/D Done and Sellers.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 38/3 J./Apl. Sellers.

BARLEY.

London, Oct. 21.

Karachi Barley October/November nominal 36.

SHARES.

London, Oct. 21.

Hongkong Bank £132 1/4.
Chartered Bank £19 3/4.
National Bank £47.
P. and O. Bank £9 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 22

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	£5	9 p.c.	20
Imperial	500		1425
Imperial Contributory	125	10	365
Union	78	—	3 1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	28 12
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	—	29 8
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	8—0	50 0
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	805
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	141 4
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	112
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	85
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	79
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Lackana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	73 8
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	93
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	830 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	88 12
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	185
Scindia Steam	20	—	6 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c.	81 8
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	400
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	500
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	58 12
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	822 8
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	680
Karachi Electricity	100	6	92
Surat Electricity	100	—	87 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	478
Fort	475	—	200
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-38	1600
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	205 x D
New Beras	500	80	850
New East India	1,000	—	2500
New Mofussil P.	400	40	650
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Velkart U. P.	500	50	780
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	375
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	92 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 6
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	—	—	4 15
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	25	250
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 +D
Mukenzie	100	30 p.c.	320
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	670
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	45
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	21 8
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	42 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11 8
Thacker	50	—	150
Telephone	50	1	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	350
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	12 14
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	1725
Vulcan	10	6 cas	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	365
Alliance	100	—	99
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	309
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	305
Bombay Cotton P.	10	6 p.c.	6
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	791 4
Bombay Industrial	100	—	10
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	360
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	30
Century	100	207	380
Central India O.	100	16	448 12 + D
Central P.	500	5 p.c.	410
Ceylon	100	—	40
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	98 12
Coorla	100	7	140
Crescent	100	6	191 4
Currimbhoy	250	—	220
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	370
Damond O.	100	—	11
E. D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	252 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	300
Fazulbhoy	250	25	791 4
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	42 8
Gokak	100	7	95 12
Gold Mohur	100	—	15
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10378
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	202 8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	80 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	22-8	361 4
Indian Woollen	50	—	4
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	60
Khandesh	1,000	200	2300
Khatau Makanjee	100	6	81 4
Kilachand	25	—	3 12
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	d 1660 +D
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	15
Madras United	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	—	90
Mayer Sassoon	500	—	98 12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2210
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	135
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	263 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	410
Phoenix	100	15	420
Planet	100	—	12 8
Premier	100	—	478
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	23 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	460
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9200
Simplex	250	—	96 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	54 6
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	446 4
Swan	100	50	155
Tata Mill O	100	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	60d	1680 +D
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	599

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance	..	..	..	365 X.D
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	.. 315
Bombay Dyeing	807-8	807-8	790	791-4
Century	387-8	390	377-8	380
Central India	452-8	452-8	446-4	448-12
Colaba Land	..	..	..	9-12
Crescent	..	..	..	191-4
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	807-8	807-8	790	791-4
Finlay	..	..	..	130
Globe	..	..	..	42-8
Gokak	..	..	..	99+2
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	202-8
Indore Malwa	..	..	..	362-8
Kohinoor	..	965	..	965
Madhowjee	..	..	..	82-8
Mathuradas	..	..	..	90
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	98-12
Mysore	..	..	..	110
New Great	272-8	272 8	261 4	263-12
Pabaney	..	..	..	253-8
Pearl	..	417-8	417-8	410-410
Phoenix	..	..	..	420
Simplex	..	..	..	96-4
Swadeshi	..	..	..	446-4
Swan Mills	..	..	..	155
Tata Mill	..	..	..	60

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock	..	..	..	102-8
Bombay Steam	..	..	..	88-12
,, Tram Co., Ord.	..	..		93-12
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	7-8
Indian Cement	..	..	..	28
Central India Mining	..	..	..	28-8
Katni Cement Ord.	..	..	..	29-8
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	50
Tata Hydro	..	836-4	836-4	822-8 822-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..			11-8
Tata Iron & Steel, Def				42-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 22.

	Rs. a
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	67 14
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	86 10
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933	99 4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55	99 5
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105 2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	100 9
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	101 8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930	103 12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	104 4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	104 14
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935	108 14
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	75 12
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	74 8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974	75 4
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49	101 0
,, 1954	102 0

Tone of Market:— Dull.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, October 22.

Jute.—Albion 440, Alliance 502, Anglo India 415, Auckland 242-38, Barnagore 152, Bally 210, Birla 7/8, Belvedere 435, Budge-Budge 405, Caledonian 510, Champdani 180, Clive 36/12-10, Craig 5 Cheviot 215, Dalhousie 360, Delta 435, Empire 46/8, Fort Gloster 870, Fort William 332, Gondalpara 845, Gouripore 744, Hukumchand 10/6, Hooghly 70, Howrah 37/8-€, Kamarhatty 527.31, Karkanarrah 495, Kelvin 750, Khardah 440, Kinnison 980, Lansdowne 262, Lawrence 590, Lethian 320, Naihati 425, National 25/12, New Central 500, Northbrook 50/14, Nudea 50, Orient 175, Presidency 7/2 Reliance 60, Standard 390, Union 565, Waverly 7, Hessian 21/6, Jute 123.

Cotton.—Dunbar 125, Keshavram Cotton 2/14.

Miscellaneous—E. I. Still 17, Marshalls Titagar Paper 3/14.

Remarks.—Market opened strong closed steady.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., received the following cables from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—"Pending report caution is advisable but think that price is too high considering adequatee supply."

From teheir Liverpool friend the following will was also received:—

"Macfadden Brother crop estimate is 14,800,000. The demand is not sufficient to sustain the market."

CARGOES PAID TO UNITED KINGDOM.

London, Oct. 21.

Rosario Santa Fe 62½ lbs. October Shipment 52/3.

Barli Wheat 62 lbs. October Shipment 50/9.

Victoria Wheat sailer at Fulmen 53 5/8.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2.		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, Americans	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead, Country		26 12 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

METALS.

London, Oct. 21.

English best Selected Copper £64.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £61 13/16.
Copper Braziers £78½.
Yellow Metal £70.
Hard Spelter £33.
Corrugated Sheets £16½.
Tin Block £280 7/8.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 6
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 2
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Sattara	No. 12½	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japan	No. 40-1	1 4 6
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 9
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 2 6

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st Oct., 1925:—

	Bales.
Cotton	6283
	Carts.
Wheat	6714
Linseed	1512
Rape, etc.	48
Gingellyseed	635
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	13,959
Castorseed	6948
Rice	2952
Myrabollams	2281
Cottonseed	2770
Mowrseed	Nil.
Gram	2920
Juwar	189
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	460
	Tons.
Coal	2662.

RUBBER.

London, Oct. 21.

Para Up River Fine, Spot November/December sellers 42 1/2.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot October value 49 1/4.

Tone:—Firm on American continental buying and reserve sellers good business.

Ribbed smoked sheets October paid buyer 49 3/4.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Oct. 21.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 49.

Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 51.

General Tone of Tallow Auction:—Inactive and lane.

Telegrams Delayed in transmission.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, Oct. 21.

Cardiff to Bombay 12.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The P. and O. s.s. "Ranchi" with English mails of October 8, due at 5 a.m.

Speeches on Cawnpore Congress, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta to preside.

SATURDAY, October 24.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay swimming Club Sports, 3 p.m.

Co-operators in Conference, Vithaldas Memorial Hall, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, 3.30 p.m. Shet Gulabchand D. Javeri to preside.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct. 23 (Fri.)	6h. 35m.	6h. 12m.
Oct. 24 (Sat.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 11m
Oct. 25 (Sun.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
Oct. 26 (Mon.)	6h. 36m.	6h. 10m.
Oct. 27 (Tue.)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m.
Oct. 28, (Wednesday)	6h. 37m.	6h. 9m.
Oct. 29, (Thur)	6h 37m.	6h 8m.
Oct. 30, (Fri.)	6h 37m.	6h. 7m.

TO-DAY'S RADIO CONCERT.—A select programme of Indian music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to day (Friday) at 9 p.m. Call Sign 2 F V. Wavelength 387 Metres.

HARIKIRTAN.—There will be a Harikirtan by Pt. Vishnu Digambar at Madhav-Bag at 7 p.m. to-day (Friday). The subject is "Satyavan and Savatri."

A RE-MARRIAGE.—Under the auspices of the Sansar Sudharak Karyalay, Gamdevi a re-marriage took place on the 20th instant between Govindrao Vithalrao Alvate aged 34 and Sister Godavaribai Dhonde aged 20 according to the Hindu ceremonies, both the bridegroom and the bride being Brahmins. A great many social reformers were present at the ceremony.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.—It is proposed to hold a Conference of co-operators interested in the Consumers' Movement on Saturday (the 24th instant) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Co-operative Hall, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Memorial Building, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, in order to consider the difficulties in the way of organisation and working of the Stores societies and to discuss measures to start and run them on sound lines. Shet Gulabchand Devchand Javeri will preside.

"CAWNPORE CONGRESS AND THE NEXT STEP."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held in the Marwari Vidyala Hall tomorrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Jaisukhlal K. Mehta, Bulabhai T Desai, Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Dr. N D Sayekar, Mohanlal M Pasri Bench Bordas H. Gandhi, and others will address the public on the "Cawnpore Congress and the next step forward." Mr. Jamnadas M Mehta will preside. All are cordially invited to attend. Special seats will be reserved for ladies.

TRAFFIC REGULATOR KILLED,

At about 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday Police Constable No. C/1409 named Bhiku Hari of Gamdevi Police Station was regulating traffic on Chaupaty when he was knocked down by a motor-car No. Bom. 5335 owned by Dinanath Kapoor Punjabi and driven by Rasul Sultan. The constable sustained fracture of his ribs and complained of pain in the spleen region. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Thursday morning.

The Coroner held an inquest and after recording identification evidence, adjourned further hearings.

CONSTABLE CHARGED WITH THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate Shanker Morari an ex-police constable in the Armed Police was charged with theft of cash and clothing belonging to Shanker Pandurang, also a policeman.

The facts of the case were that the accused used to live in the same room as the complainant at Cavel Street. Shanker Pandurang went on duty at 7-30 p.m. on the 17th instant, leaving the accused in the room. On his return from duty to the room the complainant found some cash and clothing were missing from the trunk. The complainant told of the affair to one Krishna Saba common friend of the accused and the complainant. When the accused happened to go to Saba's room at De Lisle Road, Saba had him arrested. When the accused was searched at the police station a part of the stolen property was recovered.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The case had been postponed to inquire into accused's antecedents.

VICTIM TO DASTARDLY ASSAULT.

At about 3 a.m. on the 14th instant Gafoor, a Mahomedan, was sleeping on the footpath near the Crawford Market, when one Mahiboob Firoj started searching his person. Gafoor in the meantime woke up and tried to arrest him, when Mahiboob stabbed him on the left side below the neck and ran away. He was caught by one Shaikh Abdul with the penknife and Mahiboob also struck him with the penknife. Both the injured men were removed to the G. T. Hospital where Gafoor succumbed to his injuries on Tuesday afternoon.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to a stab-wound on the left lung.

Further enquiry was adjourned as the accused is in jail custody.

TRAMWAY FATALITY.

At about 7-30 p.m. on Tuesday, Malsi Wagha, a Bania, aged about 70 years, tried to board a tram-car in motion, which was proceeding along Parel Road at Byculla, and having lost his balance fell down. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Medical evidence showed that the death was due to fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MAHATMA AT SITAPUR.

ADVICE TO HIGH CASTE HINDUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

Mahatma Gandhi while on his way to Sitapur to attend the U. P. Political Conference visited Ballia on the 16th. There as many as nine addresses were presented to the Mahatma by the various local institutions including the Municipal and District Boards. Mahatma Gandhi in his speech before a very large audience expressed his appreciation of the constructive work done by the local workers as also the existence of amicable relations between the Hindus and Moslems. He laid special emphasis on the introduction of Charka in every cottage as that alone would serve as a safeguard against poverty of India and that alone would ensure the purity of Indian womanhood. In the end he appealed for contributions towards the Deshbandhu Memorial Fund and about Rs. 2,100 were realized.

On the 16th night Mahatmaji started for Benares where he reached on the 17th in the early morning. Here he visited the Municipal Middle School where a charkha demonstration of the Municipal schools was held. Mahatmaji also visited the Kashi Vidyapith on behalf of which Babu Bhagwandas welcomed him. Mahatmaji left for Lucknow the same day. On his way to Lucknow at all the stations were the train stopped there were large concourse of men and women crying "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai." At Pratapgarh Mahatma was joined by Pandit Motilal Nehru and both of them arrived at Lucknow the very day in the afternoon. An address on behalf of the Lucknow Municipal Board was presented to the Mahatma. The Mahatma made a suitable reply in which, among other things, he implored the Hindus and Muslims on colored the Hindus and Muslims of Lucknow to forgive and forget and set an example of communal amity.

ADDRESSES AT SITAPUR.

The very night Mahatma accompanied by Pandit Motilal Nehru motored to Sitapur where at about nine in the night he was presented with three addresses on behalf of the Local Vaidya and Hindu Sabha and on behalf of the Municipal Board. In his reply to the first two addresses he said that he had done nothing for the Vaidyas or for the Hindu Sabhas except criticizing them but what ever criticism he made he made in all honesty and in a spirit of helpfulness. Hinduism to him, Mahatma said, was Sanatan Dharma, namely a religion which had ever existed and which had no beginning. Truth which was only another name for God was the only eternal thing and Hinduism and truth were interchangeable terms. To the Mahatma non-violence also was only another name for truth. He, therefore, held that a Hindu should not entertain any feelings of enmity towards others. The best way to deal with the enemies even was to conquer their enmity by love. Referring to Sangathan Mahatma Gandhi said what mattered to him was *chaitra sangathan* (formation of character). He said that in his opinion character in any society or sabha mattered more than numbers quite regardless of that. He concluded by advising the Vaidyas not to work in a mercenary spirit and the Hindus to have progressive outlook.

In his reply to the Municipal address the Mahatma said that he approved of the idea of the Congress bodies capturing Municipal Boards only to a certain extent. If the motive behind the capture was service it was alright, but if it was for power or only as a plank in the fight against Government it was not worthwhile capturing them. On the 18th morning Mahatma visited the local national school distributed prizes to the students and appealed for greater use of khadi. He then went to the Hindi Library Conference where after receiving an address of welcome he supported the claim of Hindi to be the national language of India.

ADVICE TO HIGHER CLASSES.

In the evening Mahatma Gandhi paid a visit to the untouchability conference that was being held under the presidentship of one Raja Saheb of Rahewa. Mahatmaji on being asked to address the Conference said that by treating some of their countrymen as untouchables they were degrading themselves before the whole world. He endorsed Swami Shradhanand's suggestion that as a practical measure to remove untouchability each high caste Hindu family should keep a person belonging to some so-called untouchable class. Mahatmji said that he was sure that there was no place in Hinduism for untouchability. It was a sin for the high caste Hindu to treat any human being as untouchable and therefore they should purify not the untouchables but themselves. He also appealed to the untouchables to be clean physically as well as morally, asked them to adopt the charkha and patronize khaddar.

Pandit Motilal Nehru who was also present in this Conference said that he had three untouchables in his home yet he was as good a Brahman as anyone else. Panditji said that caste system as at present was an obstacle on the road to Swaraj which alone was his religion at present.

A Rangoon, mesagse says: At scrutiny the nomination paper of Mr. W. S. Lamb for a seat in the Legislative Assembly representing the European constituency vacated by Mr. E. G. Fleming was found in order. There being no other candidate he has been declared duly elected.—A.P.

RACE SUICIDE IN KASHMIR

HINDUS THREATENED WITH EXTINCTION.

The "Morning Post" (London) published the following in mail week:—The Hindu community in Kashmir is threatened with extinction. This is one of the subjects which will be brought before the British Social Hygiene Council when it meets at Wembley in the first week of October.

Dr. Kathleen Vaughan, who is a delegate from that country, proposes to draw attention to the fact that while in Kashmir 95 per cent. of the people are Mohammedans, they are ruled over by a Hindu Maharajah and his officials. (Sir Hari Singh succeeded to the throne by ethe death of his uncle, Sir Partab Singh, on Wednesday night.) The Hindus number about 5 per cent. only, and hold most of the official posts.

This Hindu community, Dr. Vaughan will explain, represents one of the oldest races in the world, and one of the most intellectual. It is of pure Aryan stock, and is now decreasing at the rate of 1,000 a year. If one asks the Hindus themselves why it is, they say it is because they are so poor now, and cannot afford to have children, that it is fate, or God's will, that they should die out.

The real reasons for the decay of this fine race, Dr. Vaughan contends, are never heard: and the people have no idea of them themselves, the relation between cause and effect being very imperfectly understood in the East.

There are, in her view, four great reasons for the decline of the Kashmiri Hindus, which, if they remain unchecked, will lead to the extinction of the race within a few decades, namely, venereal disease, tuberculosis, osteomalacia among the women, and the practice of infanticide.

Tuberculosis and osteomalacia are apparently increasing rapidly among the richer classes, who deprive both themselves, and more especially their wives of sunlight and fresh air. Many infants are deliberately sacrificed at birth, both boys and girls. They are thrown into the river or strangled at the instigation of the parents if for any reason they are not wanted. In the case of a girl, the parents may not desire the expense of providing a dowry for her, or the child may be born at an unlucky hour. An astrologer is always consulted, and if the horoscope is not auspicious the infant is not allowed to live.

Again, if the child is obviously diseased, or cannot take the mother's breast, it is thought better that is should not grow up. The mother has no voice in these decisions, the husband's mother decides, and has the child put away, sometimes even smothers it herself. It has to be remembered that a sick child is a constant expense to these people, who fear that it will never be able to earn its own living.

Many bodies of infants are taken out of the river when the barrage below the city is raised for cleaning purposes once a month, and of these there is evidence that a large proportion were not still born.

GIBB HIGH SCHOOL, KUMTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Gibb High School of Kumta contemplates some useful improvements. The school has already obtained a conspicuous place among the institutions of its kind on account of the several attractive features it possesses. The buildings in which the school is housed are constructed on the top of a hill which commands the view of an extensive surrounding area presenting a picturesque variety of charming sights and scenes like the sea, hills, forests, etc. In the course of the seventeen years of its existence it has thriven well under the fostering care of the leaders of the district. In point of accommodation, equipment and management it may not compare unfavourably with the best schools in the presidency. It is managed by a highly qualified and competent staff headed by Mr. N. S. Karnat whose zeal and talent are well known throughout the district. The inspecting officers of the educational department have invariably expressed warm appreciation of the general progress of the school. Mr. Chandavarkar who inspected the school in two successive years described the institution as a model school. Mr. Moos acknowledged that it was one of the best schools in his division. The members of the Kanara Education Society which controls the institution are striving to raise it to a still higher level of efficiency. It is proposed to erect two class rooms, one Drawing Hall and one Gymnasium and to enrich the laboratory and other equipments. All this cannot be done without "Sinews of War". Hence the authorities of the institution have earnestly appealed for financial support to the residents of that district and also others interested in the cause of education everywhere and specially at Bombay which is well-known for its cosmopolitan charities.

WOMAN IN ISLAM.

In the course of an article in "Asia" Mr. Pierre Crabites writes:—

"I then and there perceived that woman occupies her commanding place in Islam because the Prophet Muhammad, as early as the seventh century of the Christian Era, conferred upon the married woman of his land extraordinary property right. Before my investigations ended the conviction was borne home to me that Muhammad was probably the greatest Champion of Woman's Rights that the world has ever known. I shall confine myself to pointing out that Muhammadan Law, as defined by the Prophet and as to-day applied in Islam 'permits the wife to do with her assets whatever she pleases without consulting her husband, who in such matter has no greater rights than any perfect stranger.' It will be readily admitted, I think, that there are several American States and various foreign countries which refuse thus to honour the signature of a married woman. I mean by this that the Muhammadan wife to-day enjoys, in respect of her property, prerogatives that are still denied to millions of her less fortunate Occidental sisters."

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Our Nagpur correspondent wires:—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh of Bombay during his short stay here visited the local Hindu Girls' School and was much impressed. He has generously promised to donate Rs. 15,000 on the auspicious occasion of Deepwali to encourage female education in the city. The managing Committee of the School has gratefully agreed to name the School after S. Dadibai Deshmukh, the late revered mother of Dr. Deshmukh.

The 7th Kanara District Primary Teachers' Conference met at Sirsi on the 14th instant under the presidentship of Mr. M D. Karki, M.L.C., Kanara. After Mr. V. V. Kollali had welcomed the delegates, the President delivered his address and dwelt at length on the importance of a Teachers' Association and various aspects of Primary Education.

The second Library Conference of the Baroda State will be held in Dwarka, during the ensuing Holi Holidays in the month of March, 1926. Sheth Purshotam V. Mavji has been selected as the Chairman of the reception Committee.

A Social Club was started at Kalyan by the members of the C. K. P. Community residing there.

Rangoon, Oct. 21.—A telegram was received by the Italian Consular Agent in Rangoon this morning to the effect that Commander de Pinedo has reached Bangkok and if the weather conditions were favourable he would leave there to-morrow (Thursday).—A. P.

During the week ending Wednesday (Oct. 21) the rainfall exceeded thrice the normal amount in Assam and Bengal and twice in Burma.—A. P.

Rangoon, Oct. 21.—In the case in which Police Sergeant Preston and Lord Bishop of Rangoon, Rev. Fyffe, are being prosecuted on a charge of assault on P. Sornamony, a school teacher, after the counsels for the Sergeant and the complainant had addressed the Court, the District Magistrate to-day committed the accused to sessions and bound them down with witnesses to attend the Court on 25th November.—A. P.

The Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association, Bombay, has sent to the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Simla, and the Hon. Member, Labour and Industries, Simla, the resolutions passed by it at an overflowing meeting of the members of the Association.—A. P.

The Secretary, Calcutta Newmarket, wires:—The Calcutta Mathematical Society, with the concurrence of the donors, has extended the time for the receipt of the original essays in competing for the Mahamaya Gold Medal, from 31st October 1925 to 31st January 1926.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Multan Cantonment, N. W. Railway, wires under date 21st:—A slight accident occurred to No. 25 Up Passenger train at 22-30 on the night of the 20th instant in Dadfatehna station yard owing to the train parting. No passengers were hurt, but the guard and some live stock were injured. Through communication was not interrupted and the train proceeded after about two hours' detention.—A. P.

During the 42nd week of 1925, which ended on the 17th instant, the total mortality 641 was 33 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 26.46. These figures compare favourably with those for the 42nd week of 1924 when the mortality was 888 and death-rate 37.24 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 814 and death-rate 36.39.

Calcutta, October 20.—During the month of September Rs. 69,06,000 was realised by the sale of five-year post-office cash certificates, as against Rs. 67,66,000 in September 1923 and Rs. 51,66,000 in September 1924.—A.P.

A correspondent wires from Rohri:—The Hindoo Panchait of Rohri takes strong exception to the proposed amendment restricting the application of Mr. Durgadas Advani's Sind Hindoos' Monogamous Marriage Bill to Hindoos so long they continue to be Hindoos and emphatically asserts that the proposed amendment will be most degrimental to Sind Hindoos and therefore urge the rejection of the proposed amendment.

MORE ABOUT BELLARY DIST. RIOTING.

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

In connection with the mob rioting between two sections of Lingayats known as Sadars and Panchachars at Uttangi village in the Bellary District reported yesterday the "Hindu's" Bellary correspondent says:—"Owing to police firing three persons were killed on the spot and another was injured and he is now lingering. The trouble originated from a religious dispute between the above two sects over the procession of the Swami of one sect. Seventeen police officials are reported to have been wounded by the pelting of stones by the mob, the Deputy Superintendent of Police being badly injured.

According t the "Madras Mail's" correspondent no Sadar was hurt and though all the attack was directed against the officers of law and executive there were in all three casualties but none apparently fatal.—A.P.

THE "DESHBANDHU."

The Diwali number of the "Deshbandhu," weekly Nationalist paper of Surat, contains, in confirmity with the name of the periodical, some interesting articles on the late lamented Deshbandhu. Not only are the articles in the number well chosen but some of them are beautifully illustrated. "The flute of Love," fine artistic production of well-known artist Allabaksha adds considerably to the value of the number. The number caters for every kind and variety of readers—there are stories, humorous contributions, serious articles and poetry both good and bad. Mr. M. R. Jayakar's "message of sympathy has been given a place of honour. Mr. Jugatram Dave's little story and Darbar Gokuldas' article are particularly noteworthy. The number on the whole is attractive and will be found useful to those who seek for light literature to while away their Diwali vacation.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)
Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 22nd October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.70	20.55 —15		
LIVERPOOL	11.13	11.06 —7	11.03	—10

Sewri Market Closing Rate: 411-0-0 Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs. 410-12 0.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Shillong.—Before leaving Calcutta, Sir B. N. Mitra had an informal meeting with the Committee of the Indian Tea Association.—A. P.

The Viceroy and Countess of Reading will arrive at the Howrah station at 8-54 a.m. (Calcutta time) on Saturday (24th instant).—A. P.

Trivandrum, Oct. 21.—Last night's banquet to His Excellency Viscount Goschen was a grand success. This morning His Excellency went round the city visiting the museum, public garden, school of arts and Maharaja's colleges for arts and sciences, while Lady Goschen visited Men's and Children's Hospital and Maharaja's College for Women.—A. P.

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS FROM BOMBAY TO LONDON.

BOMBAY, Oct. 22.

The P. & O. Company announces through their Agents, Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Bombay, that in the summer of 1926 they are again introducing special short-period first saloon tickets to Marseilles or London and back at reduced rates.

The special return ticket which entitles the passenger to First Saloon A accommodation, will be available on and from the mail steamer leaving Bombay on the 5th June and to return up to and including the mail steamer due to arrive in Bombay on the 24th September. The charge for these tickets will be from Bombay to London by sea and back the same route £105; to Marseilles and Back £100 and to London via Marseilles and Back including the special train across France in each direction, £120.

The special tickets have been introduced to enable residents in India to spend the summer holidays at home and it will be seen that those who take advantage of the full period of their availability i.e., leave Bombay on the 5th June for London via Marseilles, returning from London on the 9th September also via Marseilles, will have the benefit of close on twelve weeks in England.—A.P.

PIR QUESTION IN CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

After other business had been transacted by the Calcutta Corporation this evening the members met in the Mayor's room and had an informal discussion on the Pir question. Just before six o'clock Rai Bahadur Ramtaran Banerjee moved while the Corporation was still sitting that the House should adjourn for a Round Table Conference.

The Mayor said:—"The motion is that the House should adjourn at six so that we may informally discuss in my room—every Councillor and Alderman—the vexed question of the 'New Market Burial' and see whether it is possible to come to some settlement so that no communal passion shall be aroused on this question either in Calcutta or anywhere in Bengal or even in any part of India. So if it is the desire that the House adjourn I invite every one to come to my room where arrangements have been made and to have an informal discussion on the matter. The best thing is to adjourn the House to-day, and meet again next Wednesday."

The House adjourned and the members immediately met in the Mayor's room and informally discussed the matter.

No announcement was made, but it is understood that there is every prospect of all sections in the House coming to a unanimous decision in the matter though no definite decision has yet been reached.—A. P.

G. C. NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

According to an abstract of account of the Currency Department on October 15th the total amount of notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,90,51,32,123, which is an increase of Rs. 90,64,756 on the previous week. The reserve against this consists of silver coin amounting to Rs. 83,04,55,357, or a decrease of Rs. 9,26,704, gold coin and bullion amounting to Rs. 22,31,74,237 and silver in bullion under coinage amounting to Rs. 7,04,68,303, a total of Rs. 1,12,40,97,897, which is a decrease of Rs. 9,26,694.

Included in the reserve are securities held in India amounting to Rs. 57,11,14,946 (nominal value Rs. 10,20,81,500 of rupee paper) and Rs. 49,65,00,000 of Indian Treasury Bills and held in England amounting to Rs. 20,99,69,280 (nominal value Rs. 21,19,00,000 of British Treasury Bills), a grand total of reserve of Rs. 1,90,51,82,123 or an increase of Rs. 90,64,756. The internal bills of exchange to the amount of rupees nil are also included in the reserve. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 59.—A. P.

NADKARNI CUP TOURNAMENT

A CLOSE FINAL.

EXIT THE CUP.

Another football cup now takes leave of Bombay for a year. In the Nadkarni Cup final played on Thursday between the Qamer Club, Hyderabad, and the Matunga Hindus, the former succeeded in winning a well-contested game by the odd goal in three. They were undoubtedly the better trained team, but the fact that they were not seen at their best made Matunga more dangerous, and upto a few minutes of the end, there were hopes that the local side would manage to bag the winning goal. An unusual feature of the match was that three penalties were awarded, one kick missing its mark. Both sets of forwards showed a good turn of speed but the local men were the faster lot. There was not much to choose between the halves, but in the matter of backs Hyderabad held the advantage, both men being resourceful and kicking with power and accuracy. Above all, it was a good and clean game both sides displaying an excellent spirit.

Soon after the start the Matunga Hindus were awarded a penalty and Ananiram netted the first goal. The visitors then attacked and in turn were awarded a penalty kick from which Mahomed Ali Khan equalised. The game continued at a fast pace and Hyderabad missed some excellent chances. Half-time arrived with the scores level. In the succeeding half a ding-dong struggle was maintained the visitors being the more aggressive. Matunga relied on sudden lightning raids, which, however, did not prove fruitful on account of weak finishing. Towards the end Hyderabad obtained a penalty but the ball was driven wide and Matunga transferred play. A fast run by Vaghan was stopped by Mahomed Ali Khan. The same player got away again and put Sinderaj in possession near the goal. It was an excellent chance but the forward, instead of banging at goal, hooked the ball back towards the middle where a host of defenders gathered around it. Almost immediately after Azad Ali ran through on his own and tricking man after man beat the goalie with a low shot in the further corner. Only a minute or two remained in which the local men could make no difference in the score and the match ended in a win for Hyderabad by two goals to one.

In calling upon Mrs. Terry to present the cup and medals Mr. Hendricks laid special stress upon the good spirit displayed and, in congratulating the winners, requested them to make the tournament more popular with other teams, so that we may have a bigger competition next year. The usual cheers terminated the proceedings. A large number of supporters waited upon the winners and gave them a rousing cheer as they drove off in taxis with the cup.

Qamer Club, Hyderabad:—Khader Khan; Mahomed Ali Khan and S. Jamil Ahmed; Habib Mahomed Khan, Mahtab Khan and Mahboob Khan; Abdul Majid, Saeed Yusuf, Azat Ali, Mahboob Shrief and Abdul Khadir.

Matunga Hindus:—Parameshwar; Anantram and Krishnamoorthy; Srinvasa, Ramkrishna and Babu Rao; Bayley, Kitteo, Rajam, Surderaj and Varadan.

Referee.—Mr. J. J. Watson.

SABARI ASHRAM OF PALGHAT

This Ashram, founded in 1923 has since been doing congress work of a varied character, has built five small huts for the inmates who now number five and for their work. It has trained six students in dying and printing and some of the inmates participated in the Vaikom Satyagraha. At present there are five workers in the Ashram. They are doing educational work among the "untouchables" and also manufacture khaddar.

KHAR RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

Khar, which is one of the rising suburban places in the neighbourhood of Bandra, is now fortunate enough to get a Residents' Association through the efforts of some of its energetic residents. The suburb is suffering from want of several amenities or even common necessaries. So an association has now been formed, for which a preliminary general meeting was held at Lakshminagar on Friday last, when Mr. M. J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law, was voted to the chair. Among those present were representatives both of the Hindu, Christian and Parsi communities. After adopting the constitution, and discussing different subjects of interest, office-bearers were elected as follows:—

Mr. M. J. Mehta, Bar-at-Law (President); Mr. A. L. Pradhan (Vice-President); Mr. H. J. Desai and Robert Fernandes (Hon. Secretaries); Messrs. S. H. Jhabvala, Saldanha, Kulkarni and C. B. Kerah as members of the Managing Committee.

The Association is shortly arranging for a great gathering of all the residents.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1925.

COUNCIL DEADLOCK.

Thanks to the obduracy of the Government, the Swaraj party in the Bombay Council have been compelled to resume their policy of silent remonstrance. While their attitude is liable to vulgar misrepresentation and stupid parody, we feel they have taken a dignified course in leaving the duty of conciliation to the Government. We find in the agenda a resolution expressing general appreciation of Sir Maurice Hayward, but it is a caustic and revealing circumstance that under his auspices as Leader of the House there should be a complete mockery of legislative procedure. The protest of a minority is always the subject of ridicule for the majority. The Government have through the Sind and Non-Brahmin alliance obtained a constant majority and they do not scruple to over-ride elementary conventions: indeed they despise their own under-takings. What is the breach of pledge resented by the Swarajists? In March last when the amendment of Standing Orders was considered the point was raised whether non-official bills would be granted leave of introduction by the Government, where upon Sir Maurice Hayward gave the following assurance:—

"There won't really be any practical difficulty in the matter. It will rest with the honourable member who wants to get leave to introduce the Bill, to explain it briefly and in ordinary language which we can all understand and then I trust, Sir, that the convention will be established of giving permission to introduce any Bill which is not on the very face of it an unreasonable and impossible measure. It is the practice of this side of the House not to object to the mere introduction. We recognise that it is due to honourable members to be permitted to introduce any Bill which is *prima facie* not absolutely unreasonable to introduce and to put it before the House and let the House vote on it and decide whether they want it or not."

In the last session the Government assumed a different attitude and opposed the introduction of private bills. It was a clear case of recantation unworthy of any Government professing interest in the growth of responsible Government. Indeed on 19th March, Mr. M R. Jayakar, the Leader of the Party tried to make assurance doubly sure Let us quote the minutes of the meeting:—

Mr. M. R. Jayakar:—"I say therefore that until that convention is established, and until Government benches give us a solemn assurance in this behalf, because after all they generally oppose the introduction of these private bill . . . .

Government Members: No, no.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar: Generally they do; I say that with my experience of the House. It is generally they that do it . . . .

Sir Maurice Hayward: No.

Mr. Jayakar was wise in his scepticism and shrewd in drawing the Government into a categorical admission, but experience has proved the existence of bad faith.

When non-official bills were refused introduction in the last Council meeting the Opposition decided to meet dishonourable tactics by declining co-operation. It was open to the Swarajists to leave the Council in protest, but they attempted a novel move by remaining in the Council and letting the farce proceed. The Government feel comfortable only when the Council farce is taken seriously. When the proceedings collapsed at the last session and the Council separated, officials were none too happy at the outcome. They possibly imagined that in the recess the Opposition might languish and decide to resume vain blabber. It would be idiotic to characterise the dilemma as due to unmanly sulking or nursery bluff or poor sportsmanship. The Government at any rate have not shown any sportsmanlike spirit in violating their own offer, but we must expect to bear a lot about childish pique on the part of the Opposition. We hope the Swarajists will not be betrayed by specious appeals to dignity or yield to the sense of irritation caused by official taunts. It is a situation of psychological interest. When prodigious inanities are uttered about the utility of gambling on the turf, the Swarajists have had to exercise restraint; they will have to endure more before the session is concluded, but they will do well to ignore the farce of discussion by officials and their echoing puppets. Essentially, it is a novel form of opposition worth trying when all other orthodox forms of opposition by a representative minority do not seem to affect the Government. When the Irish Nationalist party was a minority-element in Parliament, they tried wearisome obstruction. Biggar set the pace of interminable harangues, but in the end they had to resort to the policy of absenting themselves and proceeding with internal agitation. When the Council-policy was in discussion, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar suggested that the best course would be for the Nationalists to wrest the seats and leave the Councils alone. The Irish people towards the close of their Parliamentary manoeuvres had to do it and fight their battles outside. Ireland failed in the method of co-operation and condemned for all time the theory that national emancipation may be got only by dint of co-operation and Parliamentary certificates of goodwill. It was open to the Bombay Council Opposition to leave the grotesque doings of the "provincial parliament"; but they have preferred to remain in the Council and try, by the effect of hollow proceedings, to persuade the Government to vindicate their word in a specific issue. If the Swarajists were in a majority they could have held up proceedings, but being in the minority they have done well in hazarding a new experiment. In substance, the Reforms are a farce and no sensible man will bemoan the deadlock.

The drama is a good advertisement of the progressive deterioration of responsible Government, as it obtains in India. It must be a trial to Swarajists and their leader to listen to official and pro-official charlatanry and leave provocation unanswered, but they are now attempting the course of virtual absence while visually impressing upon the Government the sham of Council deliberation. There is not much to lose by it from the popular stand-point because decent work in the Bombay Council can be begun only by the better accession of Nationalists. Now it is a measly farce, with the Government relying upon reactionaries and opportunists. "If a man" said Aristotle "does not concede the premiss, don't argue with him, treat him as a vegetable." The dispute in the Bombay Council is fundamental, and the Government have not so much as honoured their own word in the Council about private bills. The Swarajists should allow the wretched mockery to proceed and shorten the fixture. If officials taunt them or exhibit the dental glisten of victory, they had better be left to their affectations. The Swarajists should in the meanwhile confer amongst themselves and prepare a campaign in the constituencies for the reinforcement of their strength in the next Council. Before the Muddiman Committee, the Bombay Government claimed, ignonimously we think, unique success in the working of the Reforms; now of their own perversity they are re-writing the verdict and educating the people on their futility. While the Government are gaining the trick, the Nationalists are winning the rubber.

MEDIEAVAL JODHPUR.

The Maharaja of Jodhpur is returning to India to-day after an expensive joy-ride in Europe which has become the pet hobby of some of the Indian Princes. His Highness leaves behind him foot prints in the mansions of the plutocrats and the sporting fields and snapshots in various poses in the files of the pictorial press. But behind the lavish expense of these Princes, there rises before the democratic mind of to-day the vision of the poor ryot toiling to make their fortunes. His Highness of Jodhpur was humbly requested to postpone his visit to Europe as England was in the throes of influenza then—a suggestion for which some respectable and law-abiding citizens are said to have been externed without reason or trial. The Maharaja took with him a paltry sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for his visit to Europe which, however, being found insufficient another Rs. 8 lakhs was despatched thus bringing the total bill to Rs. 18 lakhs: nearly nine times more than that spent on the education of his people and seventeen times more than on the provision of medical facilities for his subjects. We hear that His Highness has spent Rs. 3 lakhs only for the purchase of cars—a sum higher than that spent by his State on education and almost equal to the combined expenditure on the schooling and sanitary facilities as provided by the Darbar. But this is not so surprising when we remember that in the annual budget estimate of the administration, there is a special motor garage department which appropriates over Rs. 3 lakhs of the expenditure—nearly a lakh in excess of the amount spent on education! If the upkeep of the motor garage costs more than the provision for the intellectual and physical well-being of the children of the subjects, there is no reason why the same extravagance should not obtain in the purchase of cars. But let us pause to examine the State of education in the State; for it is a good index to its ante-diluvian character. For a State with 5,237 villages, there are only, 72 primary schools and 4 high schools, two of them being private and out of the remaining two, one being reserved for the boys of the ruling race only! Thus there is only one high school for the people maintained at State-expense. It appears from the Administration Report that the State spends Rs. 2,84,492 out of Rs. 4,19,170 which was the budgeted amount on education, Magnanimous economy and financial genius, indeed! But even out of this princely sum, nearly Rs. 80 thousand was a donation to the Benares Hindu University, Mayo College, Ajmer, Jodhpur House Ajmer and such other special institutions so that only Rs. 2 lakhs was spared for the education of the people of a State whose gross revenue is over a crore of rupees. We shall not dwell on the other aspects of the State finance—its expenditure of about Rs. 19 on the police and the military or its civil list of Rs. 13 lakhs—an unpardonably excessive proportion when it is remembered that it does not include the item of motor garage and probably also the bill of the recent picnic. But it is clear that the State is run neither on the oriental principle of benevolent paternalism nor on the western notions of popular governance. For there is no efficiency of administration, no respect for freedom of person and opinion.

We do not wish to be hard on the Maharaja who is young and inexperienced and who has been brought up in the peculiar conditions and environment in which heirs to the throne are educated. Like most states conducted on the basis of personal rule, Jodhpur is dominated by no single despot but a bureaucracy popularly irresponsible and autocratic in character. The Regency Council in the State has deprived the State of the human spirit of a monarch, or the strength and wisdom of representative government. The bureaucracy is retained in office so long as it satisfies the political officers who represent the Paramount Power. The failure of the regency administration is in every wise a failure of the Paramount Power to promote the well-being of the subjects of a State whom it professes to protect. If the young Maharaja had been trained to understand the high responsibilities of his office, if he had grown up in a healthy atmosphere of constitutionalism and liberal government, Jodhpur would not have remained one of the backwaters of political and economic progress as it has. But for the subjects of the State to appeal to the Paramount Power is to rely on a broken reed; they are doing the right thing in ventilating their grievances and voicing their aspirations to the Maharaja himself and we earnestly hope he will lend them his ear at least.

Notes of the Day.

Locarno and Laudation

What a French paper has aptly called "the complexity and contradictions" of the Locarno agreements are reflected in the comments of the Franco-German press. While the French are jubilant over the revival of the Entente Cordiale—from the speeches of the statesmen on both the sides of the Channel we were under a mistaken impression that it existed all these years—and the permanent acquisition of Alsace-Lorraine, the Germans rejoice over the fact that Germany is a great Power now and that the agreement makes possible a peaceful revision of the Versailles Treaty. An agreement which is liable to different interpretations by the two parties making it is not of much value since tehe next struggle will be waged on the question of interpretation. In Germany, there is already some apprehension regarding France's supplementary treaties with Czecho-Slovakia and Poland which, promising as they do one-sided support to her Eastern satellites, make the Mutual Guarantee Treaty neither mutual nor a guarantee of peace. Mr. Chamberlain, who is receiving compliments out of all proportions to the part played by him at Locarno, was tactless enough to mention the presence of Italy at the Conference as though it were an achievement instead of an insult to Germany. For it is impossible to know what Italy had to do with the Western or Eastern Pacts and if Italy was present why not Japan or Servia? Her representation signified that the Pact is to be no more than a re-affirmation of the solidarity of the old "Allies" *against* Germany.

Tolerance in Islam.

A Reuter's cable informs us that Dr. Mingane has unearthed "an important document which incidentally proves that Moslems were protectors of Christians." The document, is a translation of a Charter of Protection granted by Muktafi, the second Khalifa, to the Nestorian Church in 1138, "Written in rhymed prose of a florid style," the cable says, "it states that in granting the Charter Muktafi was following the footsteps of all previous Khalifas. Hence the key-note of tolerance pervading the document is presumed to apply to all the Khalifs mentioned." Those who have studied the history of Islam will not find anything new in this discovery that tolerance was the key-note of Muslim rule. Nevertheless the document unearthed by Dr. Migana will be welcomed as an addition to the many historical evidences of what was, with rare exceptions, the prominent characteristics of Muslim polity. In a recent publication "The Ahad Nameh" (Marker Literary Series for Persia published by the Iran League, Bombay) Mr. G. K. Nariman has reproduced two charters granted by the founder of Islam and his son-in-law, Ali, the fourth Khalifa to the Zoroastrians. In these charters, "religious tolerance" as Mr. Nariman points out, 'is particularly emphasised in a manner which must appear extraordinary and exceptional to those who have remained content with the self-sufficient hypothesis of Parsis having sacrificed their all in Iran 'for the sake of religion dearer than life.'" History, Mr. Nariman adds, is strewn with scores of authenticated treaties incorporating the same spirit of tolerance and these two charters of liberty, religious and civil granted to Zoroastrians were followed by similar charters granted to province after province as the Arabs conquered Persia.

A Lesson for Indian Muslims.

All these documents are based on the fundamental principle of Islam as laid down in the Koran that "there is no compulsion in matters religious but only explanation of the difference between the right way and error." The document discovered by Dr Migana is based on this principle and traces its descent to the Patent which Prophet Mahomed granted to the Monks of Mount Sinai and to Christians in general. In the course of this document the Prophet says:—

"That whenever any of the monks in his travels shall happen to settle on any mountain, hill, village or any habitable place, in the sea or in deserts or in any convent church or house of prayer, I shall be in the midst of them, as the preserver, and protector of them, their goods and effects with my soul, aid and protection jointly with all my national people, because they are a part of my own people and an honour to me."

"Whatever Churches they are possessed of none is to deprive them of them."

"Neither in time of war shall they (the Muslims) take them out of their habitation nor compel them to go to the wars nor even shall they require of them any poll tax."

As regards to Christian in general the document among other things says:

"If a Christian woman shall happen to marry a Mussalman, the Mussalman shall not cross the inclination of his wife to keep her from her chapel and prayers and the practice of her religion."

"That no person shall hinder them from repairing their churches."

"None shall bear arms against them, but on the contrary, the Mussalmans shall wage war for them."

Dr. Ansari refering to this charter in his letter to Maulana Mahomed Ali written from abroad and now published in the "Comrade" deplores the fact that, in spite of this concrete example of the great spirit of religious tolerance practised in Islam, the Muslims of India are not prepared voluntarily to give up the slaughter of cows out of regard for the religious sentiments of their Hindu fellow-countrymen and asks if in the circumstances it is surprising that they are called bigoted and fanatical, not only by non-Muslims but even their co-religionists in Turkey, Syria and Palestine. If Indian Muslims remained true to the teachings of Islam, cow-slaughter for the purpose of sacrifice would soon be a thing of the past and this singular proof of Islamic tolerance would not fail to evoke a generous response from their Hindu brethren in respect of the playing of music before mosques

Originality.

The "Times of India" takes a sublime view of Mr. Tambe who in the thick of the fight quietly changed sides. No reproach has been levelled against the sportsmanship of the gentleman because, it would seem, he consulted the interests of the country. Pundit Motilal Nehru, on the other hand, looks only to the interests of the Swaraj Party and the "Times" goes for him. Now the Swarajist hold that the integrity of their discipline organisation is a sound contribution to the good of the country, and as the undermining of the bureaucracy is supreme service, they should be recognised as holding that the safety of their party conduces to the good of the country. While the "Times" ascribes the instinct of sauriourship to Mr. Tambe the satellite commentator of the "Indian Daily Mail" protests strongly against Pundit Motilal "assuming that the public have altogether lost the sense of distinguishing between resistance and assistance." To be querulous is supposed to be the same as being original and the journal is very excited about Pundit Motilal's insistence on party-solidarity. Did not Mr. Patel say that he was prepared for co-operation with the British Government if the latter were prepared to offer co-operation? This very simple proposition throws the Morleyan thinker into a paroxysm of originality and it is straightway concluded that the function of the Swaraj party is to discard resistance and proceed with Tambe-like assistance. But when originality is the object there is nothing like being a little lackadaisical even at the cost of commonsense and consistency.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER BILL.

(BY JAMNADAS MEHTA M.L.A.)

The Bill to transfer the City Improvement Trust to the Municipal Corporation has emerged from the Select Committee with several important modifications and will be passed into law during the present session of the Legislative Council at Poona. The draft Bill prepared by the Corporation is the basis of the proposed measure but most of the alterations made in the draft first by Government and now by the Select Committee are not in the right direction as I shall endeavour to point out later on; nevertheless it will be some satisfaction to the citizens of Bombay that they will soon have the right to control the operations of a body which ought to have been from its inception twenty seven years ago a department of their own Municipality.

Genesis.

It will not be out of place here to recall very briefly the circumstances which brought the Improvement Trust into existence more than quarter of a century ago. The ravages of plague in the three years beginning with 1896 proved to be most disastrous to the city; the epidemic continued unabated in spite of all attempts to check it and threatened seriously to arrest the growth and prosperity of Bombay; large numbers fell victims to the disease and still larger numbers left the city in panic; trade and industry were dislocated and the prompt adoption of measures to deal effectively with the epidemic became the one anxious concern of the Government and the people alike. As a result, legislation was passed in 1898 creating a special body for the improvement of the city and thus the Improvement Trust came into existence, although it was admitted that the functions which the Trust was going to discharge fell very properly within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation, the magnitude and urgency of the work and also the huge financial operations that were involved in the contemplated scheme were considered beyond the capacity and the means of the Corporation and were regarded as a justification for the creation of a separate statutory body for their efficient discharge; it was added that the Trust was not intended to be a permanent institution.

Hopes Unrealised.

The main objects of the newly created body were—(1) to open up crowded localities (2) to construct new streets (3) to erect new and sanitary dwellings (4) to level the low lying areas and (5) to house the poorer classes in sanitary dwellings at an extremely low rent. The population dishoused by the opening up of congested areas was to be rehoused and the future expansion of the city was to be provided for. The Trust was invested with the necessary financial and other powers for the purpose of carrying out the aforesaid objects. The solvency of the Trust was ultimately guaranteed by the Corporation and yet out of a dozen or more Trustees only one was to be elected by the Corporation.

Plague has long since ceased to be an epidemic in Bombay and although it has not altogether disappeared it has not for

(Continued on page 1

Coal and Karachi.

For some reason the Bombay Government have refused to comply with the request of the Indian Merchants' Chamber that coal destined for Sukkur should be delivered by tenderers at Sukkur rather than Karachi. The practice of the Public Works Department has been to stipulate delivery at Karachi, but the Bengal coal trade has more than once pointed out that delivery at Sukkur pier would be beneficial both for the Government and the collieries. Probably the Government are not interested in giving Bengal trade the advantage of competing by sea-route. The Government in magnifying the importance of heavy storing at Karachi, are really conferring a favour on imported coal. If the Government were a little more indifferent to the interests of Indian trade, they would have called for delivery at Aden and praised the storage facilities of that Port. Instead of going into the merits of the case, the Government remark that when tenders were recently invited at Karachi, Indian firms did make competitive offers. They infer that there is no disability for Indian coal because Indian firms tendered in response to advertisements in favour of Karachi. The fact that Indian firms tendered in spite of the handicap of circuitous delivery, is no answer to the commonsense suggestion that coal consumed at Sukkur pier should be delivered on the spot. Responsible firms are prepared to make local arrangements at Sukkur for continuous delivery. The Government, however, refuse to entertain the suggestion and in doing so they no doubt enjoy the appreciation of foreign suppliers.

GREEK OFFENSIVE BEGINS?

ATTACK ON BULGARIAN SENTINELS.

THREE POSTS OCCUPIED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Sofia.—A semi-official report says that a detachment of Greeks with artillery entered the Bulgarian territory, attacked the Bulgarian sentinels five of whom were killed and other Bulgarian soldiers retired and the Greeks occupied three posts.—Reuter.

GREEK DEMANDS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Athens.—The Greek ultimatum to Bulgaria in addition to demanding an indemnity of two million French francs, gives the time-limit of 48 hours, and demands an expression of regret and punishment of those responsible.—Reuter's Special.

GREEK TROOPS STATIONED AT FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Athens.—The Premier, General Pangalos, states that troops are temporarily not entering Bulgaria and are only stationed along the frontier. The initiative for further measures is left to the Commanding Officer of the Third Army Corps.—Reuter's Special.

FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Athens.—The Foreign Minister, M. Rodis, has resigned and the Naval Minister, M. Hadjikyriakos, is replacing him temporarily.—Reuter.

MOROCCO FIGHT.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris.—The Havas Agency's correspondent in Morocco telegraphs from Rabat that active operations are now to be regarded as over. The French and the Spanish troops are returning to their winter bases. Premature rains have interrupted the offensives which were developing to a great success and rendered the roads very unsafe and the rivers impassable. The contingent which was sent our temporarily to participate in the offensive will return to France leaving sufficient forces in Morocco to ensure the defence of the frontier.—Reuter.

FRENCH CASUALTIES IN MOROCCAN WAR.

LONDON, Oct. 22

Paris.—According to a summary of French losses in the present warlike operations reported to have been given by M. Painleve before the Finance Committee of the Chamber, 1,285 men had been killed to July 31st in Morocco, including 8 French officers and 300 French soldiers. The wounded totalled 5,306, of which 160 were French officers and 1,350 French soldiers. From August 1st to October 15th, the period of greatest activity, 891 were killed, of whom 31 were French officers and 293 French soldiers. Members of the Foreign Legion are counted as Frenchmen. The wounded in the same period totalled 2,991. Men killed in Syria totalled 39 in the first six months of 1925, but from then to October 1st they totalled 585. The Moroccan operations have cost 950 million francs.—Reuter.

LORD LLOYD'S ARRIVAL AT CAIRO.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Cairo.—Lord George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were welcomed on arrival here by a large gathering including the Grand Chamberlain representing King Fuad, the Acting Premier, the Residency Staff, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Haking, General Officer Commanding British Forces in Egypt, other British military officers, Diplomatic Corps, many Egyptian notables and representatives of British residents. A guard-of-honour was furnished by the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. Lord Lloyd and Lady Lloyd motored to the Residency escorted by the Third King's Own Hussars with a squadron of aeroplanes overhead. Streets were thronged with spectators. Europeans warmly greeted the new High Commissioner.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEMS.

Gibraltar.—The British transport Menominee, bound for Malta and Port Said, with 100 troops and 525 horses on board, ran ashore in a fog in the Bay of Gibraltar in calm weather. An Admiralty tug stood by, and the Menominee refloated.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The death of Lieut.-Col. John Pridges Walker, founder of the Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, is announced.—Reuter's Special.

London.—Two more Communist leaders, McManus and Murphy, were arrested in London on Wednesday afternoon.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The new cruiser Emerald, commissioned at Chatham, will carry out a series of trials before hoisting the pennant for service on the East Indies station. The Emerald and the sister cruiser Enterprise now being completed at Devonport will be the only vessels of their type able to steam 33 knots.—Reuter's Special.

The tenth Correctional Chamber has postponed the trial of Captain Arthur to the 5th November.—Reuter.

FIRE TEMPLE CASE.

"BELLA HAS NO RIGHT."

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Privy Council delivered the judgment to-day in the Rangoon Temple case allowing the appeal and stating that a declaration will be made that Bella is not entitled as of right to use the temple or attend or participate in any of the religious ceremonies therein. Except the costs awarded to the plaintiffs in the court of the first instance and the chief court there will be no costs in the courts below and no costs of appeal to be done.

(Note.—The message dated 16th July stated: The question whether Bella, daughter of a Goanese Christian but brought up in the Zoroastrian religion was entitled to use the Parsee fire temple at Rangoon was the subject of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council after ten years of litigation.)

GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

IMPROVED SITUATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A slight improvement in the sterling exchange to 4.84 15/16 has not only lessened the likelihood of further gold withdrawals which amounted to eight million sterling during the past 21 days but has been responsible for cancellation of some insurances. The Mauretania's cargo mentioned yesterday may not exceed two and half or three million sterling. Several consignments provisionally booked to America next week have been cancelled.—Reuter.

TRAGEDY IN A STEAMER.

CAPTAIN AND ENGINEERS SHOT AT.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Antwerp.—The First Officer of the Canadian Pacific steamer Mehta, named Towers, is alleged to have shot the Captain through the head in the cabin at 2-30 in the morning, and to have then gone to the cabin of the First Engineer and to have shot him in the nose. The Second Engineer, who was among the officers, attracted by the noise, was shot twice in the lungs. Other members of the crew hurried to the scene and are reported to have disarmed Towers. The condition of the wounded men is considered very grave.

Police opened an inquiry, but as Towers is a British subject, and the shooting occurred on a British ship they were only able to take formal evidence. Towers, who was handed over to the police, was returned to the ship which is proceeding to London where he will be handed over to the English authorities.—Reuter's Special.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

WU-PEI-FU OPPOSED TO COMMUNISM.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Peking.—The danger that the renewed trouble in China will wreck the coming Tariff Conference was hinted by Wu-Pei-Fu in an interview at Hankow in the course of which he emphatically declared that unless proper order was restored in China powers would be ill-advised to hold the Conference.

"It will not be recognised" he said "as legal." After referring to the probability of Christian General Fengyuh Siang joining him against Mukden Wu-Pei-Fu declared that he opposed the Communists whom he regarded as the destroyers of the country.—Reuter.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Two more persons alleged to be Communists arrested by the Scotland yard police last night are Hannington and Robert Arnot. Both of them are described as members of the Communist Executive.—Reuter.

CHARGE AGAINST COMMUNISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Four Communist leaders Murphy, Momanus, Arnot and Hannington were remanded at Bowstreet until to-morrow when they will be brought up with eight others and charged with sedition and conspiracy for incitement to mutiny.—Reuter.

JERSEY ADMINISTRATION.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

A message from Jersey says that the discussions between the Privy Council delegates and the States Committee with regard to the Imperial contributions ended abortively, the Committee's offer of a gift of half a million sterling being turned down by the delegates who suggested a payment of eighty-thousand sterling yearly for forty years at a sliding scale subject to the reduction if the Islands revenue decreased but the Committee refused to agree.—Reuter.

LEAGUE AND HEALTH IN EAST.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Geneva.—The exchange of public health officers in the Far East instituted by the Hygiene Committee of the League of Nations began at Tokio on 19th October and will be concluded at Dairen on 4th December. Seventeen officials are involved from the Public Health Departments of Australia, China, Malay States, Hongkong, India, Dutch Indies, Indo-China, Japan, New Zealand Philippines and Russia.—Reuter.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

MODIFY OR POSTPONE.

CORPORATION'S DEMAND.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, in absence of Mr. J. Baptista, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presiding.

There were two or three items of interest which enlivened the House though the attendance was thin. The Corporation approved of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's proposition to wire to the Hon. Minister in charge of the Improvement Trust Bill either to modify it on the lines recommended by the Corporation or to postpone its discussion till the next session. Another item of interest was Mr. B. H. Daruwala's letter in regard to the slowing down of the tram cars near the Bombay Gymkhana which was forwarded to the Tramway Company.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved:—

That this Corporation do not approve of the following alterations in the draft Bill submitted by the Corporation, made by the Government of Bombay and by the Select Committee on the Bill to transfer the Improvement Trust to the Corporation and request the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government of Bombay to adopt the original proposals of the Corporation in these matters:—

1. Representation to the Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Mill Owners' Association on the Committee.

2. The reduction in the number of the representatives of the Corporation on the said Committee.

3. Retention of the Tribunal of Appeal.

4. Taking away the right of the Chief Accountant to report direct to the Committee.

5. Selection of Banks for the investment of surplus funds.

6. Provision as regards the existing staff of the Trust in the matter of Provident Fund, Gratuity, etc.

Mr. Mehta said the Bill as amended by the Government was reactionery retrograde and it was the duty of the Corporation to place facts again before the Government so that the Legislative Council before whom the Bill has been placed for consideration might know the real mind of the Corporation. He then dwelt at length on the change made by Government in respect of Improvement committee and said this change had decreased the elected number of representatives of the Corporation and increased the co-opted members.

MR. NARIMAN'S SUGGESTION.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in seconding the proposition had there was no justification or reason on the part of the Government to enact new legislature for the control of the supervision of the Improvement Trust. The Government had only one course open and that was to place the Corporation and the Improvement Trust in the same boat. He was afraid, however that the proposition of Mr. Jamnadas was too late as according to the procedure of the Council rules seven days' notice should be given before the holding of the session of the Council which was not possible to do now. He (Mr. Nariman) had himself sent some amendments but he would not move them owing to the non-participation of his party in the Legislative Council. He therefore, suggested to wire to the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill to include the proposition as an amendment in the Bill or failing that to postpone its consideration till the next session.

Mr. Jamnadas accepted the suggestion of Mr. Nariman as a rider in his proposition.

Mr. A. J. Raymond opposing the proposition said Mill-owners. Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce had a large stake in the city and therefore, he submitted, their, representatives should be elected on the Board.

Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai said whether reactionery or retrograde they should accept the Bill as it was and then go to the Government with a request to modify certain sections with which they did not agree.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas failed to see how the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill would agree to embody the Corporation's proposition as an amendment or failing that postpone consideration of the Bill. He thought the proposition impracticable.

Mr. B. T Desai said whether the Hon. Minister agreed or not it was their duty to impress their views upon the Government on the question.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition and said there were important questions which in the absence of the elected representatives of the Corporation would not be done proper justice.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said if the consideration of the Bill was postponed in the Council it would not mean shelving the question as all but it would be to the advantage of all concerned. He therefore supported the proposition.

COMMISSIONER'S OPPOSITION.

The Commissioner in opposing the proposition said the discussion had rather amused him. Members of the Corporation, he said, had the majority on the Select Committee and they had got the Bill passed through that body. Now Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had come forward to say that "I (Jamnadas) have gone through the provisions of the Select Committee's report." (Laughter). I approve of most of the changes made by the Select Committee and by Government, but I do not approve of the six items, which none of you recommendation to pass these items without knowing anything about them." (Laughter.) He (Commissioner).

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"OPEN TO ALL"

CONGRESS, NATIONAL ORGANISATION.

PT. MOTILAL'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 20.

Speaking at a public meeting at Lucknow Panditji dealt with the position of the Swaraj Party in the Congress on lines similar to those of his Patna speech, and the speech delivered in the Political Conference on the 19th. Passing on to the question of a United Congress, Panditji said that no one would be more pleased than he to see all Parties united once again under the banner of the Congress. But there were difficulties which they could not ignore. The Liberals and the so-called Independents were insisting on the total elimination of direct action and Civil Disobedience from the Congress programme. These, the speaker maintained, were the moorings which held the ship of the Congress from drifting away. It was most unreasonable to expect the Congress as at present constituted to give up the faith that was in it simply to attract a few others who did not share that faith.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

Continuing, he said: "I for one cannot conceive even the remotest possibility of the success of any agitation unless there is some sanction behind it. I am free to confess that there is no such sanction at present, and that we are not now in a position to resort to Civil Disobedience of any kind. I will also concede that there is little likelihood of our acquiring sufficient strength to resort to it, in the immediate future, but that is beside the point. What is pertinent to enquire is whether there is any no other possible substitute for an armed revolt which can be made available to us at some time or other. Our friends are unable to point to any. That being so, they do not either believe in the necessity of a sanction or have not thought out their programme to its logical end. They merely insist on a united India formulating a united demand for freedom and they seem to think that it will come for the asking. This, in plain English, means that they have more faith in the alien Government than in themselves. They believe that once a united demand, supported by numerous public meetings in India, is made the conscience of the British public will be aroused, and they will get all they want. They refuse to consider as a possible eventuality what I believe to be a certainty that the conscience of the British public cannot be so easily aroused. The Britisher only knows the logic of a thumping blow which he cannot resist. It is immaterial to know whether it is a physical blow delivered by physical force or one which without the use of any physical force makes life in India unbearable for him. I remember a line of a Persian couplet which is exactly apposite. It is: "Hazaran zagh ra ek hush kifait", which means—"you have only to shout loud enough to put thousands of noisy crows to flight." What is a united demand by a united India without any sanction behind it, except the noise of a gathering of millions of crows which can be instantly dispersed by the sound of a few rounds of blank fire. What our friends say is that you must not talk of Civil Disobedience before the country is ready for it. I respectfully ask: Is there any chance of the country ever getting ready for it if you continue to be afraid to utter the word. Our preparation is not to be commenced to-day. What will be the propitious moment to begin it in future? Will it be after all the crows have been put to flight. I am afraid it will then be impossible even for the crows to come together again, and make a noise loud enough to reach the ears of sleeping John Bull. The ultimate necessity to resort to Civil Disobedience must therefore not only be constantly kept in view in working our programme, but must be thoroughly impressed on the public mind day after day.

A PLEA FOR ALL TO JOIN CONGRESS.

But I am willing to give our friends the same liberty of opinion and action as I expect them to give me. Let them come into the Congress with their settled faith in constitutional agitation and let them convert us to their faith if they can. The Congress is open to all who will avail of the new franchise and subscribe to its creed, whether they believe in Civil Disobedience or not. We are prepared to extend a hearty welcome to those who will enter whatever their views if they will only work with us as far as they can."

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

LALA LAJPATRAI ON MR. TAMBE'S ACTION.

Lala Lajpat Rai writes in "The People", Lahore:—

Mr. Tambe's acceptance of an Executive Councillorship in C. P. has created ferment in the political world of India. The Swarajists are naturally very angry and denounce his conduct in the strongest terms. Some call it "apostacy", others "treachery" and "dishonesty", and so on. The Liberal Press is naturally very jubilant. They consider Mr. Tambe's appointment a logical development of the direction into which Swaraj Party politics have been drifting for some time past. The C. P. Swarajists themselves seem to be divided. Whatever one may say about Mr. Tambe's responsibility in accepting this post one cannot help remarking that the time has come for the Swaraj Party to make a clear, unequivocal, and unambiguous pronouncement of their principles, policy and programme. First, let the Swaraj Party determine to write on a clean slate. In our humble opinion, the expressions "co-operation" and "non-co-operation" should both of them be given up. We can neither co-operate nor altogether non-co-operate Our creed is the Congress creed and our

(Continued on next page.)

MILL STRIKE SITUATION

15,000 WORKERS PAID YESTERDAY.

DISPUTE TO DRAG ON LONG?

The Bombay mill area was again enlivened yesterday when about 15,000 more operatives received their wages for September. The mill premises from Dadar to DeLisle Road, Purbhadevi Road, Parel and Ferguson Road were thronged with men and women who were anxious to receive some money so that they may go home again and live in peace and quietness, escaping from the stir and bustle and turmoils of the city. Among the mills that made payment were the Tata mill which paid 2,000 operatives; the Morarji Gokuldas 1,000; the Jacob Sassoon 1,025; the E. D. Sassoon and Alexandra 1,000; the Century 2,200; the Imperial 700; the Manekji Petit 350; the Hindustan 45; the Bradbury 600; the Bomanji Petit 500; the Indian Manufacturing 150; the Kasturchand 526; the E. D. Sassoon Turkey Dye Works 50; the New Islam 150; the Moon 100; the Birla (2) 200; the Kohinoor 500, the Finlay 383; the Mathradas 383; the Premier 181; the Fazalbhoy 250; the Pahani 200 the Currimbhoy and Mohmedbhoy 352; the Pearl 439; the David 522; the Elphinstone 640; the Bombay Cotton 150; the Indian Bleaching 60; the Gold Mohur 1,100; the Apollo 500; the Asur Virji 450; the Jamshed 300; the Madhavrao 300; the E. D. Sassoon 350; the Crescent 262; the Mayer Sassoon 500; the Bombay Industrial 550; the Crown 800; the Framji Petit 588; the Emperor Edward 700; the New Kaiser-i-Hind 40; the New City of Bombay 488; the Rachel Sassoon 250; the New Great Eastern 450; and the Western India 300.

It will be seen from the above list, that almost all the principal mills which had not paid on the 9th instant have paid in full now, and those who had partially paid have practically paid in full to all their operatives except to those who are absent from Bombay, having left the city soon after the strike.

STRIKE WILL BE PROLONGED?

The operatives seem to be more eager to go to their villages now than resume work on reduced wages. The strike therefore is likely to prolong indefinitely until either Government think it a wise policy to suspend the Excise Duty or the mill-owners cancel their notice of the reduction of wages.

A few handful of mills were partially working on Thursday with about 100 to 150 men, but that was more for cleaning purpose to keep the machinery in working order rather than actual work itself.

REPLY TO ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, Secretary of the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers, in the course of a statement to the Press says:—

"In their reply to the representation of the Committee of Assistance to the Textile Workers which they submitted to his Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in the form of a representation on Tuesday last when they waited on him, the Deputation of the Bombay Millowners' Association made certain statements and allegations against the Committee of Assistance which, if allowed to go unchallenged, cannot but misrepresent their attitude and create a wrong impression on the public mind. I have, therefore, thought it necessary to issue this statement to the Press.

The Millowners' Deputation have in their statement made a few wrong statements which I think it is necessary to correct. But here I deal with only one of them. They say that a strike might have been averted had the (workers') Deputation which waited on the millowners called public meetings together and urged their view upon them." Now, in the first place, this statement coming from the millowners, presupposes that the workers' deputation "really lead the operatives"; and yet in another place of the same statement they express a doubt that "unless and until the representatives of labour really lead the operatives, no useful purpose can possibly be served by joint meetings between them and my Committee since they have absolutely no control over the opratives who strike work against thier advice." It is very difficult to reconcile these two statements.

The charge brought against the Deputation both by his Excellency the Governor and the millowners is an unjust charge. The public are aware that the Deputation has failed all along the line in their endeavours to bring about a compromise and avert the strike. How could they under the circumstances, go to the workers and induce them not to take resort to the only course they can adopt to express their dissatisfaction, against the grave injustice done to them? When the Deputation have no other alternative to propose t the workers which would restore their wage cut, they have no right to dissuade them from going on strike. I do not, therefore, think that the Deputation was wrong in not taking any steps in averting the strike.

TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Paris.—The International Telegraph Conference has decided to appoint a Committee to report on the matter of changes in the code language question. This means that the present rules as regards code and cypher will remain in force until the next Conference three years hence. Increase in telegraph rates has not yet come up for consideration at the Plenary Conference, but it has been virtually adopted.—Reuter's Special.

STOCK EXCHANGE BILL

REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

SWARAJISTS CONTINUE TO BE SPECTATORS.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

(From our Special Representative.)

POONA, Oct. 22.

The questions that came up for consideration of the Council to-day were very important and there was every likelihood of the discussion being long and heated if the Swarajists had moved the many important amendments which stood in their names. But since they did not choose to participate in the debate everything went on smoothly as far as Government were concerned though Non-Brahmins, the balancing power as they are called, twice tried conclusions with Government, only to suffer utter defeats the Moslems making a common cause with Government. From this it is apparent that the two negligible parties the non-Brahmin and the Muslims in the absence of the Swarajist opposition are falling into their proper places and Government can treat both of them with the contempt that they deserve on account of their numerical inferiority in the Council. This was evident both yesterday and to-day when non-Brahmins found themselves in a negligible minority when they forced two divisions. Now that the Swarajists have refused to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for these two parties the latter are realising their impotence against Government. Thus when to-day non-Brahmins walked into the division lobby twice they found themselves unsupported and suffered defeats. The Stock Exchange Bill was referred to the Select Committee without any discussion worth the name. Mr. Lawrence gave credit to the Stock Exchange for the work done by it all these years. But he complained that it had not fully complied with the Government requisition and the object of the Bill, he said, was to give them statutory powers to compel the Association to revise its rules. It was altogether a mild measure proposed by Government and Mr. Lawrence was almost apologetic yet Mr. Grantham gave it his very qualified support. While he admitted the delinquencies of the Association he thought it was dangerous to interfere in the affairs of a purely commercial body like the Stock Exchange. To him the interests of the public were only of secondary importance as compared to the vested interests of certain people however harmfully they might react on the people at large. In fact he demand the Bill with faint praise. The Bill, however, was sent to the Select Committee for report within one week. Two other Bills which were taken up for final reading were disposed of in a short time. The Major Municipalities' Bill when taken up for the second reading was likely to evoke a heated controversy as a large number of amendments appeared in the names of the Swarajists on the agenda. But since they elected not to move them the brunt of the opposition fell on the non-Brahmin party which is the more intellectual and vocal of the two smaller parties. But in most cases they contented themselves with merely recording their protests as success by division was hopeless. However, it did not prevent both the Non-Brahmins and the Sind Muslims from letting off communal poison gas when an innocent amendment for doing away with communal representation was brought forward. Surves and Rafiuddin on both sides simply revelled in it much to the amusement of our "rulers" who enjoyed the slight immensely. The Muslims and the non-Brahmins took great pride in placing themselves on the same level with the depressed classes for the sake of special representation in the local bodies.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

After question time the Stock Exchange Bill was taken up for consideration. The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence said the Bill was an attempt to meet the demand voiced by many organs of public opinion which appeared to be backed by a solid volume of public opinion. The proposed measure had been received with favour by a considerable section of the members of the Stock Exchange. He then referred to the appointment of the Atlay Committee and said the Stock Exchange had accepted almost all the recommendations of the Atlay Committee and agreed to work in accordance with these recommendations. There was, however, one important recommendation which dealt with rule 26 of the Stock Exchange rules on which the Stock Exchange Committee held out and on this important point Government agreed with the Minority Report of Mr. B. J. Desai and the views of the Stock Exchange in preference to the recommendations of the Atlay Committee. In the resolution to which I have referred Government asked the Stock Exchange to amend their rules in accordance with the recommendations which they had then accepted and have asked the Stock Exchange to expedite action thereon. The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association has been at work discussing the revision of their rules, but have not up to date complied with the requisition of Government at all fully. Government are not in possession of the statutory power to enable them to compel the Association which is commonly known as the Stock Exchange to revise their rules and the object of the present Bill is to give Government that statutory power which they are at present lacking. It is

(Continued on next page.)

THE TRAGEDY OF ORISSA.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

For some days I have been touring with Pandit Gopabandhu Das who has been explaining to me the tragedy of Orissa.

First of all, in the neighbourhood of Puri itself I saw some of the villages which were on the border of the flooded area. For miles and miles the fields stretched which were still flooded with water and yet the rain has not stopped. Further floods might even then be not altogether unlikely owing to the change of season and the setting in of the N. E. Monsoon further down in the Bay of Bengal. We ourselves have experienced this stormy weather in the last few days during our tours, for ever since I came there has been incessant rain with very little pause between showers and sometimes a deluge specially during the night. We were caught at night in one such storm on the river and had to take shelter in a village on the bank. On a second night when our fellow-voyager, the Chairman of the District Board, was about to start, another deluge came and he was obliged to remain. While I am writing this morning in the country the rain is still coming down heavily and steadily and it is pitiable indeed to think of the condition of the villagers whom we visited yesterday by boat on their village sites which are like islands in the middle of a lake. The thatch had in many places been torn down in order to give straw to the cattle and the amount of clothing which had been left after 3½ months' continuous suffering was piteously small. Food everywhere had already run short and many huts which I entered on this surprise visit were absolutely bare—bare walls with literally nothing inside; everything appeared already to have been sacrificed to the one absorbing demand for food which might satisfy the cravings of hunger.

On Verge of Starvation.

After some days spent in the neighbourhood of Puri we started together on this journey up the river *Bhargavi* which seeks to empty itself into the Chilka Lake. A Government relief camp had been established near the spot to which we were making and we should at least get to the fringe of the real distress though we might not be able to see it at its worst point. The great difficulty lies in this that the interior is almost inaccessible. The villagers can only get from their flooded islands either by going in a dug-out such as we were using ourselves or else by precariously wading from village to village. The Government relief centre would be placed on the edge of an embankment and those who could get along the embankment might reach it if their villages happen to be near some part of the embankment. But what was to happen to those villages which were 20 miles away from the embankment itself on low-lying land with nothing but water between?

Twice over I had been to the oflooded areas in India which gave me a picture not altogether unlike that which I have been witnessing here. One of those areas was in North Bengal; the other was in Malabar. In both of these areas I was shown on the walls of the mud-houses—just as I was shown here—the marks of the highest flood level. There was the same story of the awful terror of those first nights and days when the water rose higher and higher and there appeared to be no escape. There was also the same look of helplessness in the faces of the villagers and the same utter wretchedness in the manner in which the little children followed us about from house to house until every child in the village had joined us. Their faces were all dull and sunken and almost lifeless, without a trace of happiness. Though starvation had not already begun it was evidently at the very door waiting for the door to open in order to rush in and devour its victims.

But in this instance of the Puri Sub-Division of Orissa there was an added gravity to the situation for already the fourth month had begun since the waters had covered the face of the earth and the fields were still so deep under water that it was quite possible even now to go from village to village in a boat. The villages still looked like nothing else except islands surrounded by water.

Plight of Women.

One truly gruesome sight which we met with everywhere was the residue of skulls and a heap of bones on the rising ground at the edge of each village or on some isolated mound which showed how many cattle had suffered the last penalty of death. The poor cattle that remained in the village stalls were evidently suffering a no less terrible fate of long-drawn lingering starvation. Some of the sights which I witnessed of these poor famished cattle with their patient eyes moved me at times to the very point of tears and made me feel the dreadful truth of the situation almost more keenly than the sight of human misery itself. I saw the body of one dead cow still floating in the river being pecked at by crows.

Among the villagers themselves undoubtedly the first to suffer had been the women. The months of miseries had told most of all upon them. They shrank back in very shame into corners of the huts with nothing but rags to cover their nakedness. Here and there misery itself would force one or other of them to come out and throw herself at our feet imploring our succour. It was difficult to prevent them clinging to our feet and I could hardly bear it. Yet one could feel that it gave some slight comfort and how could one refuse it?

Let it be constantly remembered that the last floods began in *June*. We have now reached October and it is raining even to-day. The floods have not sunk into the soil. They still cover hundreds of square miles. It does not appear even now that they will dry up for months to come and when at last they do dry up the land will be almost useless after that for nearly six more months. For there are no *rabi* crops grown on this soil, and the next sowing for the rice harvest is still far away. Last year over these very fields there was a drought. In many areas no crop was realised at all. Now there is a flood and again no crop has been realised. Long ago any chance of borrowing from the *Mahajans* had already departed. No one would lend money as a money-lender or such a precarious security. Yet there are very many months still to come during which the hungry bodies of the villagers will have to be fed and these little children and women must at all costs be kept from utter starvation. Even yesterday I saw in one house some herbs being cut up which would never be used for food at ordinary times. It was told me that already the villagers had begun to feed on these because their rice-grain was exhausted. What will be the state of things one month, two months, three months, six months hence? The heart sickened even to think of such a prospect; but what must it mean to live through it day after day, week after week, months after month. Those poor women's cries of despair as they fell to the ground and clung to one's feet are still ringing in my ears and the dull look of those children's eyes is still present to my mind telling of plighted lives ruined at the very start of misery which never ought to be borne at such a tender age.

The men whom we saw were in reality suffering no less misery than the women and the children. But it was more stoically borne in their case. Indeed I was deeply impressed with the passive fortitude which I witnessed. The direct appeals for help were not many but the men showed us every thing and left their own utter destitution to tell its miserable tale.

To me the misery of the whole scene was brought home in a special manner by watching their complete lack of any occupation. For able-bodied men to live through such weeks and months in helpless unmitigated idleness must have been the hardest of all. Day after day with nothing to cultivate, nothing to occupy their time while famine will ever continue to draw nearer and nearer could any human fate be more miserable than that, if human beings ventured to think at all? Mercifully there is a point reached where thought itself becomes dead. In village after village where we visited the spare land above water was hardly more than the space on the upper deck of an ocean-going steamer with an added crowed space for the houses of the village itself and its temple. No cultivation was possible beyond a few vegitables and some pumpkins which were grown to cover the roofs of the houses. At one place cocoanut water was offered to us from three cocoanuts which must have been almost all that the scanty palms produced. We were intensely reluctant to take the juice and implored the people to take it themselves who needed the nourishment so much more than we did. But we could see that it would at least be a mental comfort to them if we yielded to their wishes and we did so at last, though it seemed almost cruel to drink the cocoanut water that was offered.

What are Govt Doing?

What was Government doing? It claims to be the landlord of these tenants taking from them an annual rental in the way of taxation. What is it doing in return? Some years ago this very claim of landlordship was made to me by a Governor of a Province. When I asked him concerning an inquitous assessment of land revenue in a very barren year and asked him to submit the matter to arbitration he said to me, 'The Government is the landlord of these people. In England I am a landlord and I would submit to no arbitration between myself and my tenants. Neither will I do so here."

Taking that position of landlord and tenants what is the Government doing?

Up to the present, as far as I can see practically nothing. Though the floods have been covering the land for more thane four months the Commissioner, who is the chief responsible Government official appears not yet to have thought it worth his while to visit the flooded area. Neither has the Governor been to see what has happened nor the Minister in charge. One would have thought that when the Government tenants are on the verge of starvation the Government landlord might himself pay a visit to the spot. But that appears to be far beyond the landlord's estimate of his own responsibilities in this instance. I do not know what has been done on the other sides of the Province.

Meanwhile what of the under officials? It is obvious from past experience which is being literally repeated to-day that the report which they make is certain to be coloured by what they understand the highest official "wish" them to report. If the highest officials come down and see with their own eyes what has happened and express themselves as human beings "must" express themselves in circumstances like this then the lower officials will open their mouths—not otherwise.

Human nature being what it is, sub-ordinate officials such as the police and lambardars of villages will always look to those above them for promotion. They will therefore tamper and modify the truth in accordance with the official view. This is not the case only in Orissa but in every country in the world. I believe that the Commissioner, and Minister and Governor are high-minded men, anxious to do what is right. But it does not appear to me after my short visit to the area itself that the seriousness of the situations has yet been realised by them, or the relief administered by sub-ordinates has been as yet sufficient to meet the situation. Up to the present the official action of importance which appears to have been taken has been the issue of a Government communication denying the 'exaggerated' reports which devoted public workers who have been far into the interior have made. This is the way to stifle public work itself and to dry up the tiny strickling stream of subscriptions for relief which was just beginning to flow. The public may well ask the question what right have the Governor of the Province, the Minister in charge and the Commissioner of the Division who represent the three chief sources of governmental authority to issue any communication at all when not one of these three gentlemen as far as I can gather has paid even a single visit to the flooded area? Why do they merely take the reports of sub-ordinate Government official in such matters of life and death?"

I would invite them in the name of humanity immediately to visit the area affected and to see things with their own eyes. Otherwise there may be repected the very same disaster that happened in the year 1920 when the Collector was blamed for all that happened and the Commissioner got off scot free.

STOCK EXCHANGE BILL.

(Continued from previous page.)

for this House to express by vote their decision whether they consider it suitable and proper that Government should be put in possession of this power. It may perhaps be of some service to the House if I attempt however imperfectly to put before the House a brief sketch of the history and functions of this body of gentlemen whose operations the House is now being invited to regulate and control and the extent to which such regulation and control is proposed.

HISTORY OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Stock Exchange is a body of men who deal with the purchase and sale of shares of joint stock companies. The greater part of the commercial and industrial business of the world is conducted by joint stock companies a system of management which in the last 100 years has to a great extent taken the place of the elder proprietary concerns. In so far as this purchase and sale is conducted for cash we do not propose any form of control or regulation for no complaint has risen on this score. The Bill you will observe is limited to the control and regulation of dealings in what are called "futures". It is difficult to define "futures" and our legal advisers have overcome this difficulty by defining cash transfers and regarding all other transfers which are not on a cash basis as being "futures". On this point I invite careful attention to a clause of the Bill. This body of gentlemen has behind it a history of about 40 years for the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted in December 1887 and they claim that they have played a very important and honourable part in the growth of the prosperity of the citizens of Bombay. I think that that claim may be accepted without cavil for a large part of their existence. Every Stock Exchange of the world has had its periods of crisis which coincide with times of public excitement when human nature succumbs to the temptation of gambling. At such periods some part of the investing public is bound to lose a considerable share of their wealth and they do not submit to that loss without recrimination and imputation of bad faith. It is necessary to discount very heavily those complaints which arise at such periods. The public confidence in a body which has so important an influence upon the fortunes of men as the Committee of the Stock Exchange depends largely on the presence on that Committee of men of high reputation. For many years the affairs of the Stock Exchange prospered. For many years recently the Stock Exchange enjoyed a large measure of public confidence through the reputation of one of their great names Sir Shapurji Broacha. It is unfortunate that his death was followed by a period of intense speculation which has resulted in the present period of severe depression. Fortunes have been won and lost in rapid succession and the ambitions of men have been inflamed with the desire to secure immense gains by methods which the law cannot touch, but which the public conscience condemns as illegitimate. These methods are technically known as "bull raids" and "bear raids" and are generally recognised as detrimental to the interests of the public and the careful conduct of commerce and industry. I wish it to be clearly understood that I make no charge against the personal conduct of the gentlemen who now constitute or have recently constituted the Stock Exchange Committee. Government recognise that these gentlemen have discharged very difficult functions and have undertaken heavy responsibilities.

OBJECT OF THE BILL.

On the interpretation of these rules and I think it is only right to admit on behalf of Government that the Committee have acted as arbitrators and decided many difficult problems so completely to the satisfaction of their clients that these clients have not found it necessary frequently to claim the protection of the courts of law. Government however believe that the close relations which if the Bill is accepted will be set up between Government and the Committee may not result in any friction but may conduce to a restoration of the public confidence in the Stock Exchange and to the protection and prosperity of the investors. It will no doubt be argued that Government does not regulate or control the operations of the Stock Exchange in London and other countries in India and that this Bill should be rejected on that ground. This argument however fails for we don't by this measure undertake any direct control of the Stock Exchange operations which will remain entirely in the hands of the directors as at present. We are assuming power only to see that proper rules are framed and not in any way to interfere with the administration of them. I should like to emphasise the point that in the present Bill Government merely intend to take power to approve and enforce rules for the proper conduct of speculative transactions. I understand that the one ground on which the Association is opposed to this measure is that Government offered them a charter and that they have agreed to accept that charter. Whereas this Bill is something different. It is true that we offered them a charter, but that offer was rejected and this Bill was prepared in consequence of that rejection. Subsequently when the Association saw that Government meant to carry this legislation through they altered their mind and said that they would accept a charter, but it was then too late, for there was no time to draw up the fresh legislation necessary in regard to the grant of a charter and to obtain the sanction of the Government of India to that legislation. The tactics of the Association would therefore have postponed any action on the part of Government until next July and Government do not consider that the public interest would be served by such a postponement. The present Bill therefore does not touch the grant of a charter but is not inconsistent with that grant. It will be possible if Government are so advised to bring in fresh legislation for the grant of a charter next year. Government fully admit that this measure is a new departure and that it is necessary to proceed in this new field of state activity with the utmost caution. If the House is prepared to accept the first reading of this Bill it is our intention to refer it to a Select Committee for their most careful scrutiny and discussion.

Mr. G. Dongarsing Patil supported the Bill as it would prevent ruin of many people.

Mr. V. A. Grantham while not agreeing with all the provisions of the Act congratulated Government on Bill which in some measure controlled the actions of the Stock Exchange. It was carrying a public utility service and in view of the intimate relationship between its administration and the commercial growth and progress it was Government's function to see that its duty was properly performed. The public looked with profound suspicion on the administration of the Exchange which was due not only to the present rules and corners but to its complete disregard of the suggestions made by the public and the failure to introduce minor reforms as suggested by the Athay Committee. But he feared the Act went too far as it contained a dangerous measure of interference in the affairs of what was after all a commercial body. He took exception to clauses 4 (3) and 4 (6) as it was undesirable for Government to have power to rescind, vary and make rules. All that was neccessary was that Government should have power of sanctioning rules and the actual power of making them must be left to the Stock Exchange. By granting a charter complete safeguard against making inadequate rules might be obtained and also by enacting that contracts contravening those rules were void in law. This complied with the knowledge that the charter might not be renewed at the end of a given period with the result that all dealings in future would be stopped automatically would ensure proper rules being made. Mr. Lawrence's suggestion that the Bill should be passed now and that a charter should be granted afterwards was not agreeable to him. After some more discussion the Bill was referred to Select Committee to be reported within one week.

The following Select Committee was appointed to consider the Stock Exchange Bill:—Sir Chunilal Mehta, Messrs. Kanga Lalji Naranji, Grantham, Baptista, McKee Hussenbhoy Lalji, Financial Secretary and Mr. Lawrence.

The Council then passed into law the Bill to amend the Children's Protection Act without any amendment also amendment to Port Trust Act. The Major municipalities Bill was taken up for second reading. The amendments were moved either by Non-Brahmins or Moslems but they were mostly defeated. The Council adjourned before the discussion could be finished.

TO PROTECT AMERICAN LIVES.

DESTROYERS ORDERED TO GO TO ALEXANDRIA.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Washington.—Two American destroyers have been ordered to proceed, from Gibraltar where the American destroyer flotilla has just arrived, to Alexandria for possible service at Syrian ports and any action considered necessary for the protection of American lives and property from the possible attacks of Syrian tribesmen in revolt.—Reuter's Special.

SEAMEN'S STRIKE IN AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Melbourne.—Forty-two vessels throughout Australia are at present idle through strike. The Overseas Strike Committee has declared all British ships at Brisbane black.

Thirty stokehole crew of steamer "Ceramic" at Melbourne have struck and efforts are being made to bring out the crew of the "Port Campbell."

The shipowners have begun advertising for volunteers.—Reuter.

RUGBY MATCHES.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following are the results of the matches played under the Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Bristol 15 Oxford University 8:

St. Barts Hospital 10 Cambridge University 27.

Chatham Services 22 London Scottish 6.

In the County Championship Hampshire beat Surrey by 6 points to 3 at Southampton and Kent beat Eastern Counties by 21 points to 3 at Ipswich.—Reuter.

FORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL ALLIANCE

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The branches of the Transport General Workers' Union have by an overwhelming majority accepted the proposals for the formation of an industrial alliance mentioned on the 1st September.—Reuter.

TRAGIC INCIDENT IN A SENATE MEETING.

MADRAS, Oct. 22.

The meeting of the Madras University senate this evening was the scene of a tragic incident. Mr. A. Madhaviah, fellow of the University, while attending the meeting suddenly collapsed in his seat and inspite of immediate medical aid died in a few minutes. The deceased was a retired Government servant and was the author of several Tamil and English books as well as an ardent social reformer.—A.P.

"OPEN TO ALL."

(Continued from previous page.)

method the same as is stated in the Congress constitution. Subject to that we have to lay down our principles and programmes in detail.

NO HALF-WAY HOUSE.

I would strongly recommend that in the matter of offices the Swaraj Party should either revert to the old rule—i.e., no salaried appointment at all—or resolve to accept all posts offered. The half-way house of accepting Presidentships on salaries is neither the one nor the other. It involves invidious distinctions and begets jealousy and sophistry. It provides different people with different kinds of excuses for attempts at self-seeking and self-aggrandisement. That was the one danger which I pointed out when I supported Council entry. Let every Indian patriot understand that until and unless the Indian Government is made responsible to the Indian Legislature, all attempts to deliberately use the Government machinery for national purposes must fail and prove harmful. The Englishman is too clever and astute for the best of us. He has used our best men for his own purposes, but our men have miserably failed to use the Government machinery for nation-building. The Government to-day are stronger and more powerful for the use they have made of our men, than they were before the Reforms. They use our best men for a time and then throw them away like sucked lemons. Far from gaining influence and power by their association with the Government they live to be insulted, humiliated and passed over as impractical and unrepresentative men by the Government, and as sycophants and weak persons by their own people. The Liberals gave the best in them to the Government, but what is the result? Is there one among them who enjoys the confidence of the Government and has the least power or chance to influence their policy? The Government's demand for whole-hearted co-operation is not 'bona fide'. They know the impossibility of it, and therefore harp on it so often. Is it imaginable that any honest nationalist, be he a Liberal or a Swarajist, can offer such whole-hearted and unreserved co-operation as the Government wants? Is it possible for a Sastri, a Sapru, or a Chintamani among the Liberals, or a Madan Mohan or a Jinnah among the Independents (not to speak of the Swarajists) to support the Government's fiscal and military policy whole-heartedly. Some soft-headed people may adjust their consciences, but no man of strong views and an independent bent of mind can do the same. I am strongly of opinion—may be I am mistaken—that the only policy to be followed is to refuse to be drawn into the net. I recognise a minister may be able to do some service to his country and his community. One may occasionally win sympathy for oneself by a judicious and wise dispensation of patronage, but in the long run it will be found that the service rendered is disproportionately small as compared with the harm done. The "true nationalist must avoid all temptations." Even the strongest of us is too weak to successfully resist the unlimited influence of a mighty and resourceful Government, such as the British Government is. Let us therefore join Jesus in the prayer "O God! save me from trial", and do nothing which might tempt us into dubious paths.

The example of Mr. Tambe ought to be a good warning. If however the bulk of the Party think otherwise, let them go in whole-heartedly for all responsible offices under the Crown and make an experiment of it for three years. Considering the situation as it is, a three-years' experiment won't be very disastrous. Let us understand once for all that the British Lion knows only one of the two alternatives—either whole-hearted opposition or whole-hearted surrender. The first does not necessarily involve "obstruction on all occasions." It does however involve a complete refusal of all such appointments as would bring individual members into close association with highest officials. All negotiations should be conducted through the leader of the Party or the General Secretary. No individual member should associate with officials except when ordered or summoned under law. Any way it is for the Party to choose one of these alternatives. Either eschew all salaried offices and cease to talk of co-operation, whether responsive or non-responsive, or accept offices and try the policy for a period of three years. This is my humble advice to the Swaraj Party. Perhaps I am out of court or I do not belong to it, but I have rendered some service to it in the past and may possibly be useful to it in the future also.

There is one thing more which I want to say. It is clear that the Liberals and the Independents cannot join the Congress under its present constitution. But if complete unity is not possible, is it impossible to have an understanding between these parties which may be binding at least for three years and for certain purposes? Why not make an attempt?

NO MEETING OF GENERAL COUNCIL OF SWARAJISTS.

ONLY EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TO MEET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 21.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press: "The meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party at Nagpur on the 1st November was announced by the General Secretarys under a misapprehension of my telegraphic instructions and has therefore been cancelled. The meeting I intend to call was that of the Executive Committee of the General Council which is quite competent to deal with the situation. Meetings of the General Council having only recently been held in Calcutta and Patna it was considered unnecessary to put all the members, nearly 400 from different parts of India to the trouble and expense of undertaking another long journey so soon. For the present, therefore, it is only necessary to call a meeting of the Executive Committee of the General Council at Nagpur on the 1st November. Should it hereafter appear advisable the General Council will be summoned to meet at a convenient time and place. Meanwhile it is hoped that there will be a full attendance of the members of the Executive Committee at Nagpur.

MAULANA ABDUL BARI AND HEDJAZ.

A LETTER FROM LORD READING?

Zafar-ul-Mulk Alani, Editor, "Al Nazir," Lucknow, writes:—

A message appeared in the "Leader" of 7th Oct. denying the Cawnpore statement regarding Maulana Abdul Baris Communication with the Government of India on the Hedjaz affair. The fact is that a day after the Lucknow Conference two gentlemen from the order of Ulema who came to attend the Conference called on me with a view to find a way if possible out of the present suicidal strife among Muslims. One of them informed me that Maulana Abdul Bari himself told him he had received a letter from Lord Reading which he had in his pocket. If the Maulana will come forwards with a denial after this I shall have to disclose the name of my informant.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION TO HEDJAZ,

A Bombay correspondent wires:—"Mohomed Idris Mohomed Ahmed Munshi Safdarali and Haji Kasim Haji Omar of Mutton Market Street, Bombay, have wired to Maulana Syed Suleman Nadri, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Maulana Abdul Majid Badauni, Maulvi Syed Khurshed Hasnain, Maulana Irfan Sahib and Mr. Shuaib Qureshi, members of the Second Khilafat Deputation to the Hedjaz, to be their guests during their sojourn in Bombay en route to the Hedjaz. Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali have also been requested to accept invitation. All other members of the Central Khilafat Committee and the Khilafat Press have also been invited."

IMPROVEMENT TRUST BILL

(Continued from page 7.)

thought if the proposition was passed the Government would again postpone the consideration of the Bill for other six months.

A member:—Another two years.

Commissioner:—Government would be justified in postponing it for another five years under the circumstances.

Continuing the Commissioner said the Select Committee had altered the Bill for reasons which they found to be good. The Corporation therefore should not fight shy to approve of the modifications in the Bill.

At this stage a closure was moved and Mr. Jamnadas in replying said the Bill presented by the Government was diluted and colourable no matter if Rao Bahadur Pai approved of it.

Rao Bahadur Pai:—I have faith in Government.

Mr. Nariman:—But Government have no faith in you. (Laughter.)

The proposition was then put to the vote and was carried with a large majority.

SLOWING DOWN OF TRAM-CARS BEFORE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Consideration was then given to a letter to the Corporation, dated the 7th September 1925, from Mr. B. H. Daroovalla, B. A., LL.B. Stating that tram-cars running between Dhobi Talao and Flora Fountain are all made to slow down near the Bombay Gymkhana between 4 and 8-30 p.m. and that an Inspector is specially posted to see that the drivers slow down the cars; that this is done so that the members of the Gymkhana may not be disturbed in their games and dances; that he surprised to observe that the Tramways Company which is purely an Indian concern does not extend the same indulgence to Hospitals, Court-houses, Schools and Colleges. Adding that the indulgence shown to the members of this particular gymkhana is "highly scandalous and should not be permitted to continue for a single moment."

Mr. P. J. Murzban moved that the letter be forwarded to the Tramways Committee for report.

Mr. Mohanlal M Desai seconded.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said the Bombay Gymkhana had no knowledge of the slowing down of the tram cars which might have been done for the purpose of the regulation of the traffic.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said it was his experience that the tram cars were slowed down near the Bombay Gymkhana for reasons best known to the Tramway Company. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the Tramway Company be communicated with enquiring whether it was a fact that the tram cars were slowed down near the Bombay Gymkhana, and if it was so, they should be asked to discontinue the practice.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji seconded the amendment. On the motion being put to the vote the original proposition was agreed to while the amendment was lost.

FEVER DURING MONSOON.

Dr. Acacio G. Viegas, then moved:—

That the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider in consultation with the Commissioner and to report to the Corporation as to the causes of the widespread prevalence of sickness, particularly fevers, during monsoon months in the City, and to suggest measures how best to minimise it and whether the present Municipal medical staff, re-formed and re-organized if necessary, could be employed to this end to better and greater advantage and especially to teach poor people to live their lives more sanitarily and to carry medical relief to their doors.

Dr. R. M. Mistry seconded.

The Commissioner said the condition was not as bad as it was published in some newspapers. The fact was that the condition of the city was much better than it was 30 years ago. The scanty and sporadic rainfall was the cause of malaria and not the negligence of the municipality. He thought however by proper flushing of the latrines and cleanliness on the part of the people, the malaria scourge could still be better brought under control.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

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TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL

MOCKERY OF JUSTICE

ABOLITION DEMANDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the most important measures that will come up for consideration at the next Council sessions will be the Second Reading of the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill. In spite of deplorable experience of the past and bitter complaints from the public, the Tribunal of Appeal is to continue for some time after the dissolution of present Improvement Trust Board. The fact that such a Tribunal for dispensing with justice is tolerated in a city like Bombay for so many years, clearly shows the extreme deciliy and mekekness of its citizens. Now that an opportunity has come to end it let us hope that it will not be allowed to survive for a day longer than the Improvement Trust Board.

The following facts and figures will show how from a point of view of public utility and from a judicial or financial standpoint, it has been a dismal failure. It violates one of the most vital principles of Equity and Justice. The President of the Tribunal has been hitherto receiving his salary from the Improvement Trust and after the transfer will receive it from the Municipality. Thus he is practically a servant of one of the litigating and contesting parties that constantly figure before him and as such, it is but natural that he should consider it his moral and legal obligation to watch the interests of his employer and paymaster more than the general public. How can the public have confidence in such an institution? It is an open secret that the Chairman of the Improvement Trust is consulted before his appointment and hence the holder of that exalted office, must constantly depend upon him for his stability and continuance. Under these circumstances the distressing and disappointing results are now at all surprising as the position of the unfortune judiciary is most embarrassing.

In April 1923, when Mr. Venugar, who was then President of the Tribunal of Appeal, went on four months' leave to England, it was suggested in some higher quarters, that, to wipe off the arrears of 1919, 1920 and 1921, a whole time officer, acquainted with land valuation cases, should be appointed and the hitherto prevailing practice of the Tribunal of Appeal, of appointing practising Barristers, of very good experience in land valuation cases or otherwise benefited by their practice or other judicial experience, should be done away with. At that time, the references of 1919, 20, and 21 were not even heard.

With that object in view, Mr. Diksnit, a District Judge who was on the eve of his retirement, was appointed. He had to retire in July 1923, as under the Improvement Trusts Act no appointment of a person who has ceased to be a member of the provincial or judicial service could be made.

From July 1923, upto 25th September 1923, Government could not make up its mind to make an appointment. Finally on 25th September, Government appointed Mr. Chamier, who had practised for a greater portion of his life in Madras. He was not paid per hour for when he was once previously appointed to act, as President of the Tribunal of Appeal, he showed such dispatch in his work that his bill, per month exceeded the salary of the Chief Justice. His successor who had a very lucrative practice as Barrister, did not allow his Bill to exceed Rs. 1200 to 1500 although he worked two days in a week on a remuneration of Rs. 30 per hour. Hence his salary was fixed at Rs. 2 500 with the sole object, that Mr. Chamier being a wcole time officer, without liberty to practice, would clear off the arrears and relieve the litigants.

Now let us consider what was the effect of giving a fixed salary to the President. Everyone will agree that the experiment has not been successful. It is a pure waste of public money.

It is a well-known fact in apportionment cases, the President sits alone, and however intricate the questions of law or fact involved, the parties have to rest content with his decision. He may hold, adoption which may be illegal in Law as, legal—ancestral property to be self-acquired property and still the parties have no remedy—for it depended upon his sweet will and pleasure to give a certificate and that very often in good many cases was refused. A more powerful and harmful judicial autocracy never existed.

In valuation cases two assessors are essential for the full complement of the Tribunal of Appeal. They are generally Engineers, who are to be paid according to the work they put in. Let us consider what would happen, if one or other had been unable to attend owing to his numerous other engagements or illness or leave or resignation. The result would be that the Tribunal of Appeal could not sit for some time and all that time, the President's salary, would run, its undisturbed course and the general public, and the Municipal tax payer would have to pay for it. When the previous Presidents were paid per hour, this contingency would not have affected it. For after all, the retention of the Tribunal of Appeal and all its staff, means that the Municipal tax payer, has to suffer while if it is abolished and the pending references are all sent to the High Court, the liability of the Municipal tax-payer would be shared to a great extent by the general tax-payer. It is easy to understand why Government is keen on retention of the Tribunal of Appeal, as regards the pending cases, in the new Act (Sec. 64 of the New Act). The answer is obvious in the report of the Select Committee (The Trust wants it to be retained while the Corporation is against it.)

It is a well-known fact that previous presidents were paid at the rate of Rs. 30 per hour and they used to sit twice in a week on Tuesday and Saturday, they disposed off more work than Mr. Chamier as a whole-time officer during his term of office. Mr. Chamier, began his work in October 1923 and in one year, i.e. upto 1st October 1924, out of about 6 dozen available days excluding holidays and vacations the Tribunal sat for about 3 times dozen only and heard one-third of the cases, i.e. two dozens. Sir Norman McLeod disposes of good number of Land Acquisition references in a day.

In the year 1924, Mr. Chamier's salary was increased to Rs. 3,000 for what reason, heaven knows. It could not certainly be a reward for hard work already done,—I have shown its leisurely pace. Now the best testimony as regards efficiency, dispatch and quality of work, could be had from the Solicitors and Barristers, who had the misfortune to practice before that body. It is well-known fact in legal circles, that leading Barristers even on payment of high fees refused to appear before it, that attorneys advised their clients to withdraw the cases, as they found that the British Justice, in that tribunal was a pure mockery. The judgments given were mostly of the majority, the President and the Government Assessors and these were for the Trust. In one year 150 cases were withdrawn owing to the fact that Attorneys and Solicitors found that in the judgments, authorities were quoted by the President as it suited his purpose and the same authorities were ignored if they were against the Trust (See Judgment of the T. of A. in ref. to 6 of 1924).

In spite of such a deplorable state of affairs, Mr. Chamier, was re-appointed in October 1924 for a period of one year. From December 1924 to April 25 out of 14 available Saturdays (for it must be observed here, that since his increase of salary from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000, Mr. Chamier, ruled that for Valuation Cases, the Tribunal of Appeal should sit only on Saturdays) the Tribunal of Appeal sat on 6 days only and finished a part-heard case and 2 new cases The analysis of the disposal of the cases is as follows:

BEFORE PROMOTION TO RS. 3,000.

24 cases in 12 months at Rs. 2,500 i.e 1,250 per case.

AFTER PROMOTION.

2½ cases in 5 months at Rs. 3,500 i.e nearly Rs. 6,000 per case.

Mr. Chamier went on leave in April 1925 and Mr. Haveliwalla was appointed in his place to act for him till 2nd September, 1925. What were his qualifications, Government alone knows. We now learn that he is to receive the same salary as Mr. Chamier viz. 2,500. Assuming that Mr. Haveliwalla works for full 2 days of 5 hours, it gives us 40 hours for Rs. 2,500 or over Rs. 60 per hour. Then there is the summer vacation and October vacation There are the holidays that will fall on Saturdays and Tuesdays. There will be days when cases will collapse, have to be postponed and other causes operating when the President will not have to put in a full 5 hour a day.

Thus Mr. Chamier's average as pointed out was Rs. 6,000 per case. Mr. Haveliwalla's will be Rs. 250 per hour. How does it compare with Rs. 20 per hour, paid to his predecessors, Barristers of great eminence at the bar. When Mr. Chamier was appointed temporarily he accepted it at Rs. 30 per hour. It would be interesting to know how many valuation cases he disposed of during those 4 months—the record shews only one valuation case and how much he drew per month from the Improvement Trust, we don't know. Why Government should waste pubic funds in this manner? Why not abolish the Tribunal of Appeal. And let all pending references be transferred to the High Court. Litigants will get justice and will get the benefit of leading counsel at a cheaper cost and above all they will exercise the inherent right of appeal.

For the above considerations, I have given notice of an amendment to Sec. 64 of the new Act, whereby the Tribunal will be abolished and all pending references will be referred to the High Court for disposal.

Besides these, there also seems to be a legal and constitutional objection to the existence of the Tribunal created by a local Act. Under the Government of India Act no Local Legislation can deprive a High Court of its ordinary jurisdiction where as as a matter of fact this Tribunal created under the Improvement Trust Act i.e. a Local Act, does deprive the High Court of its inherent power, particularly to hear appeals. In case my amendment in the Council is lost, I hope some discontented legal luminary will raise this constitutional question in the course of a reference and have all the proceedings before the Tribunal quashed as ultra-vires and thus deal a fatal blow to this judicial mockery.—Yours, etc.,

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, Oct. 19.

AGREEMENT FOR OPIUM TO HONG-KONG RENEWED.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

At the request of the Government of Hongkong, the Government of India have agreed to the renewal of the agreement for the direct supply of opium at a fixed price to Hongkong for a further period of one year with effect from January 1st, 1926.—A. P.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BIJAPUR, Oct. 19.

During the last week there was sufficient rain-fall throughout the district. The fear of famine is, therefore, alleged to a certain extent and the condition of crops at present is very good.

Local Board elections are over. Candidates both successful and unsuccessful have spent enormous amounts of money in the electioneering campaign. It is estimated that nearly 30 thousand rupees have been spent in the elections. The pernicious system of doing everything on communal lines is detrimental to the national interests. After a good deal of vigorous canvassing Mr A. C. Angadi has been elected as President of the Bijapur Municipality.

Deshabhakta Shrinivasarao Kowajalji has been suffering from high fever since his return from Mysore where had gone to attend Dassara Durbar.

THE COLLECTOR AS CRITIC.

On the 14th instant Mr. R. S Gordon, Collector of Bijapur gave his impressions of the Legislative Assembly in the Union Club Hall. He criticised the various members as speakers. According to him the Swarajya party possess no first class speakers. Pandit Motilal's speech on Muddiman Committee report was disappointing. He compared and contracted Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Jinnah and characterised the latter as too artificial. He further said, "the speech of Pandit Malaviya comes from his heart while that of Mr. Jinnah comes from his head" Mr. Gosvami and Chamanlal were highly spoken of by him.

COLLAPSE OF A MURDER CASE

CONDUCT OF POLICE SEVERELY CRITICISED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Oct. 20.

Recently a rather interesting murder case came to a close before Mr. Sen. Sessions Judge, Thana, in which the conduct of the police was very severely criticised by the defence pleaders.

In this case there were three accused persons, namely (1) Appa Mahadeo, (2) Bendria Nagoo, and (3) Shunker Ramji, all residents of the Karyan Taluka and belonging to the Agri caste.

The murdered woman was one Baya, who was sister of accused No. 2, cousin of No. 3, and the alleged mistress of No. 1.

According to the prosecution case the motive for the alleged murder was that the three accused had conspired to do away with Baya, so that they would be easily able to digest the ornaments she had given No. 1. Baya, it appears had her husband living in the same village at Karyan as No. 1, she had an only daughter, and no son. Her husband had married another woman. Baya had left her husband days prior to her death, taking with her all the household pots and pans and ornaments and wearing apparel belonging to herself and wife No. 2.

The defence was that it was preposterous to attribute the murder to the accused who had no motive whatever to commit the deed. On the contrary there were very strong grounds for holding that it was the husband of Baya who had done her to death, for he had twice sent men to fetch her home and on both the occasions she had resolutely refused to return. The Police Sub-Inspector Pradhar had secured the so-called confession of accused No. 1 The statements in the confession were contradicted by the prosecution evidence itself. Moreover, the nature of the confession when analysed revealed that the person making it was saying simply what he was tutored to say. Several prosecution witnesses had complained of being beaten by the police and there could be no doubt that they were speaking the truth. Besides, there was no trace of the missing ornaments, nor were the several persons referred to in the so-called confession called as witnesses. Another circumstance which went much in favour of the accused was that No. 2, the brother of Baya was the first person to lodge a complaint of the murder with the police and this he did immediately after its occurrence.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "not guilty" The learned Judge agreeing acquitted and discharged the accused.

Mr. A. V. Chitre, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; while Mr. G. B. Pradhan M. L. C., defended accused No. 1 and Mr. W. A. Rege Nos. 2 and 3.

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(Continued from page 6.)

many years seriously menaced the health or the prosperity of our great city. How much of this happy state of things is due to th sanitaery measures adopted by the Corporation and how much to the activities of the Improvement Trust it is not easy to estimate; it is however possible to state without any serious risk of contradiction that the ambitious programme which the Trust essayed to carry out and the high hopes which were entertained of its success have not substantially materialised. The Trust devoted its energies more to the construction of trunk roads than to the building of sanitary houses and the levelling up of insanitary areas; it has pulled down more houses than it has built; it has failed to tackle the housing problem to the extent commensurate with the city's needs and of course it has not been able seriously even to touch the fringe of the question of the future development and expansion of Bombay and moreover it is a question whether the little it has been able to do has not been achieved at a disproportionately high cost. I must not omit to mention that most of the fat jobs in the Trust have from the beginning fallen to the lot of people who are not the sons of the soil. Throughout its long and thequered career of twenty seven years no Indian has been found qualified or competent enough to become its chairman.

The anomaly of the Corporation guaranteeing the financial solvency of the Trust and yet having practically no share in controlling it began to be keenly resented as time went on and the failure of the Trust to achieve anything striking added to the volume of the existing discontent. More than seven years ago the Corporation addressed a powerful and cogent representation to Government demanding the transfer of the Trust to themselves; the case made out for the transfer was so convincing that Government felt compelled to accede to the request of the Corporation; why inspite of this agreement on both sides the Trust has not yet been a property of the Corporation is a legitimate question to ask and it will have to be admitted that the lethargic ways of our "city fathers" are chiefly responsible for this extraordinary delay.

Defects of Transfer Bill.

Although the Corporation has been unpardonably slow it has at any rate been thorough in what it has at last done; the draft bill which it submitted to Government a year ago is the result of patient and honest work; it has provided for the undisputed control of the Corporation over the Trust and entrusted its activities to a body called the Improvement Committee which is to be entirely a creation of the Corporation. The Corporation is to be constituted the Board of Trustees with all the rights and powers of the existing board; the actual work of the present board is to be done by the Improvement Committee subject to the general control of the Corporation as Trustees but the raising of loans, the sanction of the budget, approval of improvement schemes and the appointment of principal officers is exclusively vested in the Corporation as "The Board of Trustees".

The Government Bill is based, as was to be expected, on the draft bill submitted by the Corporation and as stated before it has emerged from the Select Committee and is now ready for a second reading; the alterations which Government, made in the draft bill of the Corporation some of which are confirmed and even "improved" by the Select Committee are not all in the right direction, their effect is in the main to derogate from the sovereignty of the Corporation over the activities of the Trust when transferred and it is, therefore, necessary that the elected representatives of the people should see that the original proposals of the Corporation are restored during the second reading of the Bill.

The Corporation had provided that the transfer of the Trust should take place immediately the Bill became law; Government have altered that and they would bring the Act into force from such date as they by notification in the Gazette may appoint the Select Committee has agreed to that alteration for reasons not explained; it is nearly eight years now since the Corporation demanded the transfer of the Trust and the Government agreed to the proposal; any alteration in the draft bill of the Corporation which indefinitely postpones the transfer must therefore require more than ordinary justification, but the Select Committee do not even so much as attempt an explanation for such a drastic departure from the proposals of the Corporation.

Double Representations.

Under the draft bill of the Corporation the Commissioner was to be an ex-officio member of the Improvement Committee; in addition there were to be fourteen other members twelve to be elected by the Corporation and two to be co-opted out of a panel consisting of the Director of Development Bombay, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, the Collector of Bombay and the Executive Engineer Presidency District. The Government Bill reduces the number of elected members by one and increases the number of co-opted members from two to three; this is frankly a change in the wrong direction; the Select Committee however goes one better. It increases the total strength of the Improvement Committee to eighteen; It gives only eleven elected members to the Corporation but increases the number of outsiders from two to six. The three members who under the Government Bill were to be co-opted by the Corporation out of a panel of four are now proposed to be nominated by Government, three more are added to the Committee by giving the right of sending one representative each to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association. It must be remembered that Government have sixteen nominees in the Corporation and each of the said three bodies sends an elected representative to the Corporation. All these nineteen gentlemen would take part in the election by the Corporation of the eleven members of the Improvement Committee; the proposal of the Select Committee to give the same interests a further direct right of sending six members to the Improvement Committee would confer on them the right of double representation for which not the slightest justification could be pleaded. The entire responsibility for the financial solvency of the Improvement Committee will be on the Corporation in its capacity as the Board of Trustees and it is obviously unjust that outside interests which are already represented on the Improvement Committee in one form or another should have such a further determining voice in its activities as the addition of six members would give. It is amazing that the Select Committee should have given as many as one-third of the member of the Improvement Committee to interests which are already represented and which do not share the financial responsibility involved in the activities of the Committee.

The retention of the Tribunal of Appeal even for eighteen months for disposing of the appeals that may be now pending is wholly unnecessary; it cannot be justified on the ground of the desirability of the continuity of the old personnel for the disposal pending cases. All the three members of the Tribunal are new men. It cannot be pleaded therefore that any particular advantage is likely to accrue even to the litigants themselves when it is remembered that heavy costs and tardy methods have been proved to be inseparable from the working of the Tribunal.

Retrograde Proposal.

A further objectionable alteration relates to the right which the draft bill of the Corporation gave to the Chief Accountant to report direct to the Improvement Committee in all cases of difference of opinion with the Chief Officer as to whether or not a particular sum was covered by a Budget grant. The Government Bill takes away that right and compels the Chief Accountant to report through the Chief Officer. The Select Committee supports the Government view of the matter. The trend of opinion in the Corporation is to make the Chief Accountant a real and independent financial adviser instead of a mere headbook keeper and Sir M. Visvesvaraya the Retrenchment Adviser, strongly supported that view in his report. Indeed for the prevention of extravagance and waste it is exceedingly desirable that the Chief Accountant should be freed from the trammels of the head of the executive. The alteration made by the Government and confirmed by the Select Committee is highly retrograde and in the interests of sound financial administration the original proposal of the Corporation should be restored.

Equally objectionable is the change which Government have made and which the Select Committee has accepted in the matter of the selection of banks for the investment of surplus funds. The Corporation is not fettered in this matter by any control from Government so far as ordinary municipal administration is concerned; it is not clear why the Corporation when acting as the Board of Trustees in the matter of improvements should be fettered in the choice of banks; with the advance of time local self-governing bodies ought to become more autonomous the change proposed by Government is retragade and should be shortly resisted by the city's representatives in the Council.

The Select Committee has added a new clause which deals with the existing staff of the Trust on an unusually generous scale in the matter of leave provident fund and gratuity; no case is made out and of course no explanation is attempted. It is to be hoped that this clause will be dropped during the second reading of the Bill and the Corporation will be left free to settle this matter in the way it thinks just and expedient.

By depriving the Commissioner of the right of voting in the Improvement Committee the Government have made an alteration in the Corporation draft bill that will be readily acceptable to every one. The clause providing that all excess over 10 per cent. in the original estimates of improvement schemes shall be operative only when sanctioned by Government is perhaps a wholesome restriction although it interferes with the authority of the Corporation.

For the rest the Government Bill as it has come out of the Select Committee closely follows the draft Bill of the Corporation and subject to the observations I have made above I trust that the Bill will be passed during the current session.

BENGAL COTTON CROP FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The second forecast of cotton crops of Bengal 1925-26 shows that the area sown with the early crop is reported to be 75,210 acres this year as against 75,847 acres reported in the corresponding forecast of last year. Of the late corp, an area of 963 acres is reported to have been sown this year, against 857 acres reported in the corresponding forecast of last year. Weather has been generally favourable except in the Tripura State, where an irregular and excessive fall hampered the growth at places. The present outlook so far is promising on the whole. Sowings for late variety commenced under favourable conditions.—A. P.

PRIZE-WINNERS OF HAND SPINNING ESSAY.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

Mr. Gandhi announces in to-day's "Young India" that the prize of Rs. 1,000 offered for the best essay on "Hand Spinning, its History and Use", is to be divided between Messrs. V. S. Puntambekar and N. S. Vardachari.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Oct. 22.

There has been an increase of rain in South Madras. A Western disturbance is affecting the extreme north. Rainfall has been local in Bombay Deccan, and South-east Madras. A few falls have occurred in Burma, Punjab Hills and Mysore.

Chief amounts are: Yamethin three quarters of an inch; Murree a half; Tinnevelly four and Madras three.

Forecast: Extension into Kashmir and Malabar.—A.P.

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ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITIONS.

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations propose to offer medals for the following Architectural Competitions which will be open to all under the age of 30;

(a) For the most interesting model made in any material of any architectural subject, either ancient or modern. It should be modelled to stand on an Imperial sized board.

(b) For the best enlargement of a photograph of any architectural subject either from an ancient or modern building or group of buildings or street picture; the general composition as well as the excellence of reproduction will be taken into consideration.

(c) For the best set of measured drawings of an interesting historical building in any part of India.

(d) A design for a Palace of Youth which might be built on an open maidan in Bombay Presidency.

The designs will all be publicly exhibited in Bombay, and the Assessor will be a fully qualified practising Architect. The drawings may either be signed or sent under a non-de-plume accompanied by a sealed envelope containing the author's name and address. They will have to be delivered by the 18th of November next at the Town Hall.

Further enquiries on the subject should be addressed to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, the Bombay Youth Week Celebrations Committee, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Bombay, No. 4.

"FLORID FATUITIES"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read your article in the "Chronicle" of the 8th October, under the heading "Florid Fatuities" relating to the speeches made at the farewell dinner to the Viceroy by the Indian community of Simla. Therein you state that there was the "A.P. guest." Permit me to point out that this is not correct. There was no "Associated Press Guest." There were only two journalists as guests and they were the representatives of one Northern India newspaper and the other of a Bombay newspaper.—Yours, etc.

A JOURNALIST.

Simla.

RIOTS COMPENSATION.

TO THE "EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is now nearly four years since the riots took place in Bombay on the occasion of the arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. The then Chief Presidency Magistrate lost no time in investigating the claims of those who had suffered loss and damage by the action of the rioters. Under the Police Act the Bombay Municipality was required to recover the total amount of compensation awarded, by the levy of a Riots Tax, but it is a pity that the whole of the compensation awarded has not been paid as yet and that the last instalment of about three or four annas in the rupee still remains unpaid. You have more than once drawn attention to this delay which must be causing great hardship to the poor sufferers some of whom have lost their bread-winners who were mercilessly killed during the riots. I trust this letter will be a reminder to the authorities to expedite payment and thus close a mournful chapter in the history of Bombay.—Yours, etc.

Picket-Carnac Rd,
Bombay, Oct. 19.

R. B. PAYMASTER.

ORIENTAL TRANSLATOR'S POST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 7th instant, "Justice" writes a letter under the above caption, in which he makes one important mistake which needs to be corrected. He says that Sirdar Vinayekrao Wasudewji was not a Duputy-Collector before he became the Oriental Translator to Government. That is not so. The Sirdarsaheb *was* a Deputy-Collector and posted in Poona from 23rd March, 1852, to 22nd April, 1853. The very next day he became Assistant Oriental Translator and remained so till 5th May, 1854, eventually occupying the post of the Oriental Translator from 6th May, 1854, to 21st March, 1879.

"Justice" makes another mistake also, but not a material one viz., that he gives the Sirdarsaheb's surname as "Navalkar," whereas it is really 'Agaskar.'—Yours, etc.

TRUTH.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

MR. VITHALBHAI'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 18.

The most important event of the week has been the visit of Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. The Charotar Patidars—Mr. Vithalbhai's castemen—had organised a special reception which comprised an Address and an Evening Party, the Municipality had its own function and the Gujerat Club, in its turn, had its own. It is needless to say that of these three, that of the Municipality was both the most important as well as the most brilliant, although the one organised by Mr. Patel's castemen was no less imposing—from a spectacular point of view. They had collected and spent a good round sum, invited the *elite* of Ahmedabad Society and taken all necessary steps to make it otherwise impressive and imposing.

ADDRESS TO THE GOVERNOR.

The forthcoming visit of H. E. the Governor has landed the Sanitary Association in yet another quarrel with the Municipality. This latter body having decided not to present an address to the Governor on that occasion naturally desired that no other public body should do it. The Sanitary Association, on the other hand, thought that it would do the local public cause in a body to influence the decision sanitary through an address and hence submitted a proposal to that effect to the General body. The meeting which met to consider this proposal was fateful and Mr. Vallavbhai and his colleagues who had come in a body influence the decision walked out in a body after the meeting decided in favour of an address. This means a final rupture between the two bodies and Mr. Mavlankar who is the chairman of the Sanitary Committee even said after the meeting was over that he was inclined to recommend rejection of the Association's application for a continuance of the Municipal grant. The decision thus, means open and unrelenting war between the Sanitary Association and the Municipality and yet the pity of it is that it never occured to thos responsible for it that, apart from the merits of the address question, the co-operation of the Municipality is likely to be more useful for the sanitation of the City than the good wishes of the Governor.

Kaira being formally recognised as a separate division for the administration of criminal justice in Gujarat, the criminal branch of the local District and Sessions Court will move to Nadiad on the 1st January next.

Steps are being taken by some of the local students to organise a Youth Week in Ahmedabad.

HOW TO DEVOLOP INDIA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Large spinning mills and the Khaddar programme are the two extreme ends which India finds it difficult to reach. I am convinced that a third middle course of working small Spinning Plants in the cotton districts, spinning only the cotton produced there, will serve India beneficially in all respects. If the plan outlined by me below is followed no great sacrifice or propaganda will be required to attain the object.

There are about 3,000 gin and press factories in India, which are working about three months in a year and for the remaining nine months they are lying idle. During this period the cotton merchants and labourers, and crores of rupees in these districts, in the shape of raw cotton stocked in Bombay, lie idle. If all these idle factors can be utilised in working small spinning plants, the advantages, such as, less capital, cheap cotton, market for yarn, economical living and Mahatmaji's khaddar movement, will go not only to cover up the losses by the industry being suited to the means and wants of the districts, but will give those engaged in it a good profit even from the very beginning. I assure the interested public that the profits of these small Spinning Plants will not fall below 30 per cent. whatever the odds. No doubt, it is not a new idea for these merchants to prefer spinning to exporting cotton. But as they are generally ignorant of textile engineering they do not venture to invest their capital in such industry. The leaders of the cotton districts would do well, however, to make a beginning by putting a small trial spinning plant in one of the selected ginning factories and working it. The next thing the leaders should do is to use the very plant as a textile institute for coaching up the other factory owners and their engineers to enable them to follow suit. My main object in suggesting this course, is that by its wide application India will soon see the whole of its cotton spun in the same disterict where it is produced.—Yours, etc.

V. B. MISHRA,
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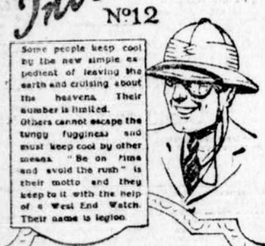

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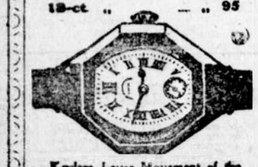

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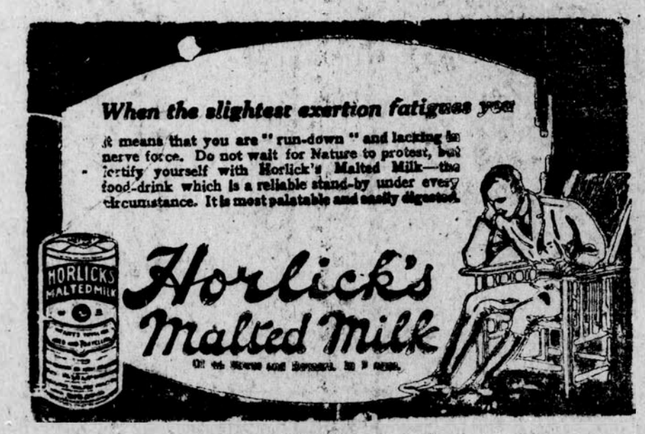
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